FBIS DAILY REPORT
CONTENTS

Soviet Union

Vol III No 176

11 September 1985

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

ARMS CONTROL & DISARMAMENT

U.S. ASAT Test Justification Rejected as 'Shaky' [PRAVDA 10 Sep] AA 1
Stockholm Conference Requires Cooperation AA 1
Grinevskiy Urges CDE Delegates To Reach Accord AA 2
Soviet Position Prior to Geneva Viewed [Pastukhov in SELSKAYA ZHIZN 7 Sep] AA 3
Change in U.S. Stance Key to Better Relations [Solton] AA 5

COMMUNIST RELATIONS

'Druzhba-85' Manuevers Held in Poland BB 1
  Report on Activities, Observers BB 1
  Exercise Conclusion BB 1

WORLD & REGIONAL ISSUES

NATO 'Cold Fire' Exercises Under Way in FRG CC 1
  NATO Chemical Weapons [Reshetnikov] CC 1
Zholkver Views Ties With SE Asia, PRC, FRG, U.S. CC 2
Asian-Pacific Security Conference Ends in Amur CC 3

UNITED STATES & CANADA

Reagan 'Distorts' USSR Foreign, Domestic Policies [Lyutyy] A 1
Bush Manhattan, Kansas Address Criticized A 1
  'Appearance of Judiciousness' A 1
  'Short on Honesty' [Chernyshev] A 3
Commentary Notes Criticism of Reagan Sanctions [Shabayev] A 4
  'Political Expediency' A 5
Conclusion of San Francisco 'Public' Meeting Noted [IZVESTIYA 10 Sep] A 6
  Arbatov Leaves for Portland A 7
TASS Cites AP on U.S. Attack-Submarine Alert A 7

CHINA

New Book Views Soviet Role in PRC Revolution [Dergachev in KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 5 Sep] B 1
Moscow International Exhibition Observes PRC Day B 2
PRAVDA Notes Typhoon's Impact on S. China Coast [8 Sep] B 2

NORTHEAST ASIA

DPRK All-Army Conference Held in Pyongyang [KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 4 Sep] C 1
Moscow Meeting Marks DPRK Founding Anniversary C 1
Ryzhkov DPRK Envoy Discuss Party Relations C 3

SOUTH ASIA

Afghan Air Employees Blame U.S. for Plane Loss D 1

SOUTHEAST ASIA & PACIFIC

Abortive Coup Attempt in Thailand Scrutinized E 1
SRV Defense Minister Van Tiem Dung Visit Reported E 1
    Leningrad CPSU Meeting E 1
    Talk With Gromyko E 2
    Departure for Tour E 2
Solomentsev, Others Attend SRV Jubilee Meeting [PRAVDA 1 Sep] E 3
Press Views Pol Pot Resignation as 'Gimmick' E 4

EASTERN EUROPE

Soviet Leaders Greet Bulgaria on National Day F 1
    Bulgarian Envoy Greets Soviets F 1
Soviet-Bulgarian Economic Commission Meets [IZVESTIYA 5 Sep] F 2
Zaykov, Delegation Arrive in Gera 10 Sep F 3
    Ties With GDR Praised F 3
    Delegation Members Named [IZVESTIYA 10 Sep] F 3
Briefs: USSR-Poland Tourism Protocol F 3

WESTERN EUROPE

Bundestag Budget, Foreign Policy Debates Reported [Yakhontov in PRAVDA 7 Sep] G 1
FRG Communist Party's Mies Views FRG-USSR Ties G 1
USSR-FRG Colloquium Discusses Trade Problems G 2
USSR-UK Trade Ties Advantageous, Expanding [PRAVDA 8 Sep] G 3
CPSU Group Visits Portugal's AVANTE! Festival [PRAVDA 6 Sep] G 3
    Festival Ends G 3

MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA

Supreme Soviet Presidium Greets Al-Qadhdhafi H 1
1st Round of Soviet-Iranian Economic Talks Opens [IRNA] H 1
'Goodwill,' 'Statesmanship' Needed by Iran, Iraq H 2
Palestinian-Amal Clashes Continue in Lebanon H 2
Jordan's Chief of General Staff To Visit Mid-Sep [KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 10 Sep] H 3
WPE Central Committee Begins Work in Addis Ababa H 3
  WPE Plenum Decisions H 4
Briefs: Syrian-Soviet Oil Protocol H 4

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

POLITICAL & SOCIAL DEVELOPMENTS

Gorbachev 7 Sep Speech at Tselinograd Conference R 1
  Conference Results Summed Up R 16
PRAVDA Carries Gorbachev 6 Sep Tyumen Speech [7 Sep] R 18
All-Union Conference on Education Held in Tallinn [SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA 21 Aug] R 27

AGRICULTURAL AFFAIRS

Harvest Successes, Shortcomings Examined [SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA 30 Aug] T 1

MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS

Sokolov Issue Order on Tank Troops' Day [KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 8 Sep] V 1

U.S. ASAT TEST JUSTIFICATION REJECTED AS 'SHAKY'

PM101427 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Sep 85 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Open Misrepresentation"]

[Text] Washington, 9 Sep -- The American press is continuing to publish articles exposing the ins and outs of the U.S. Administration's actions in preparing to test an antisatellite system against a real target in space under conditions approximating combat. It has been pointed out that Pentagon chief C. Weinberger played the chief role in the White House's decision to conduct this test without even waiting for the defects in the target satellites specially developed for this purpose to be rectified. This militarist declares in his speeches that the actual destruction of a target in space will supposedly demonstrate to the Soviet Union the U.S. determination not to go back on its policy in matters of rearming America and will enable the administration to talk with the Soviet side on equal terms at the summit meeting.

This cynicism on the American secretary's part is derided even by the U.S. press. One newspaper frankly writes that Washington's present stand on this issue is extremely shaky and could cost it dear in the future. The theses and "arguments" which the White House uses to try to justify to the public and to Congress the need to conduct the said test urgently have been greeted here with undisguised ridicule in a number of cases and with frank indignation. As for the attempts to demonstrate the administration's desire to use these tests to improve their position at the Geneva talks with the Soviet Union, people here declare that the administration is resorting to open misrepresentation in its assurances about this. It is assumed the question of antisatellite weapons could once again be submitted for discussion at a full session of the House of Representatives, which will vote on the corresponding section of the draft law on military appropriations.

According to press data, the Pentagon plans to test the U.S. antisatellite system against a target in space on 13 September.

STOCKHOLM CONFERENCE REQUIRES COOPERATION

LD101548 Moscow World Service in English 1410 GMT 10 Sep 85

[Text] In Stockholm the Conference on Confidence and Security-Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe is going into another session. Taking part are 35 countries, among them the Soviet Union, the United States, and Canada. Our news analyst Yuriy Solton makes these remarks:

The conference is discussing problems that are topical not only for Europe.

If the overcast of mistrust and suspicion is dispelled in Europe the sky over the whole world will be clearer, because European security is linked inseparably with the security of the world at large. Europe is brimming with troops and bristling with nuclear arms. Should a military conflict erupt there, all will suffer. It stands to reason therefore that discussions at the Stockholm conference should focus, as they do, on the proposal advanced by the Soviet Union and other socialist countries for a treaty to ban the use of military force. Such a treaty could be joined by any nation whether or not it's a party to a military alliance. The core of the proposed treaty would be a commitment not to be the first to use weapons against each other, either nuclear or conventional.

The proposal has met with the approval of neutral and nonaligned countries which regard such a treaty as a major political step towards confidence-building. The United States and its NATO partners in words have also acknowledged its value but have given no lucid reply so far. Neither can one describe as anything but sabotage their position in the field of military confidence measures. The socialist countries have introduced working documents on scaling down military exercises in Europe and making prior notification of any large-scale ground, naval or air force maneuvers or of any troop movement. But the NATO countries don't want to discuss these proposals in a serious manner. Their counter-plan for exchanging military information in fact provides for collecting intelligence about the socialist countries' military potential while leaving the United States free from the obligation to submit such information.

The conference in Stockholm has been going on for nearly 1 and 1/2 years now. A modicum of headway has been made but progress could have been much more dynamic but for the feet-dragging tactic of the United States and its NATO allies. And meanwhile more American nuclear missiles have been stationed in Europe as a result of which the level of military confrontation there has grown. The continent has become a storehouse for American chemical weapons and a workshop for a long-term program to develop ultra-modern conventional weapons with yields close to nuclear ones. The Soviet Union views the work of the Stockholm conference as highly important. It believes that the meeting can and must contribute sizeably to the easing of international tension. The socialist countries are ready for constructive cooperation in working out concrete decisions, but the effort requires that the United States and its NATO allies finally take a similarly constructive approach.

GRINEVSKIY URGES CDE DELEGATES TO REACH ACCORD

LD101225 Moscow TASS in English 1154 GMT 10 Sep 85

[Text] Stockholm, September 10 TASS -- The Stockholm Conference on Confidence- and Security-Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe resumed its work today.

Speaking at today's meeting Oleg Grinevskiy, ambassador-at-large, the head of the Soviet delegation, said that despite attempts by the USA and some of its NATO allies to hold back the progress of talks in Stockholm, there is a growing feeling among most European countries in favour of more active work by the conference so that it could achieve positive results. The Soviet Union, like many other participants in the conference, considers it necessary for the conferees to begin drafting, without delay, accords that would complete the first stage of the Stockholm conference.

Europe, the Soviet representative stressed, can and must play an important and indispensable role in the efforts to ensure a return to detente and to solving the key problems of its own security. Those are the aims behind the proposals of socialist countries at the Stockholm conference, proposals combining political initiatives with the major confidence-building measures in the military field.

SOVIET POSITION PRIOR TO GENEVA VIEWED

PM091557 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 7 Sep 85 p 3

[Political observer Nikolay Pastukhov "View of Events": "Moscow's Clear-Cut Position"]

[Text] There is a little over 2 months left before the Soviet-U.S. summit in Geneva. Time is slipping by. A great deal must be done in a short period, and the main thing is to make headway on the acute problems that have pushed present-day international relations onto the road to a dangerous U.S.-USSR arms race and confrontation. Whether mankind travels the path of detente or rolls closer and closer to the brink of the abyss depends on the positions of these two powers....

As for the Soviet Union's position, it has again been clearly reflected in Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev's recent replies to TIME magazine and in a number of his other statements. The broad response triggered worldwide by our country's clear-cut and consistent foreign policy line is no accident either. People in all countries are tired of the militarists' drumbeat. They are suffering from the arms race, which consumes immense resources drawn from their pockets. Moreover, the arms race deprives them of their main right -- the right to life....

That is why the new Soviet initiatives are meeting with such ardent approval in all corners of the globe and are inspiring mankind with the hope that peace and security can still be saved and detente and mutually advantageous international cooperation resumed.

"Moscow's foreign policy strategy," AP was forced to admit, "has been assessed positively by Western news and public opinion organs. Moscow is continuing to conduct a peace offensive." These laconic phrases express the essence of the historic role which the Soviet Union plays in the international arena.

Here is another admission. Commenting on the reception of U.S. senators by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, R. Byrd, leader of the Democratic faction in the Senate, stated in an interview with NBC: "The Soviet leader implied that progress must be achieved during the Geneva meeting and that we must avoid war. He also hinted that, as soon as agreement is reached on the 'star wars' problem and this agreement is on the table in the form that the Russians have been striving for, the Soviet side will be prepared, as M.S. Gorbachev put it, for radical proposals in the area of arms reductions. In general, the Soviet leader sharply criticized the very concept of 'star wars,' pointing out that these are first strike weapons." M.S. Gorbachev, Byrd said in conclusion, "showed interest -- and I want to stress this once again -- in Soviet-U.S. dialogue. He is looking forward to the Geneva meeting."

The other day I met with James Jackson, head of TIME's Moscow bureau. He was one of the organizers of the interview and personally attended the meeting with M.S. Gorbachev. Sharing his impressions, he said:

"I was pleased to come to Moscow again (some years ago J. Jackson worked in Moscow as CHICAGO TRIBUNE correspondent -- N.P.). I have a great love of the Russian language and want to improve my fluency. I understood a great deal of what M.S. Gorbachev said without an interpreter. Your leader made a very great impression on me with his dynamism and sincerity. We published his replies virtually in full in our magazine and thereby, so we hope, made our own contribution to establishing mutual understanding between the American and Soviet peoples."

To the question of what he currently considers to be the most important aspect of tense present-day international relations, James Jackson replied:

"Only constructive U.S.-Soviet summit talks can reduce this tension."

In Moscow recently I met with Lane Palmer, chief editor of Philadelphia's FARM JOURNAL magazine, whom I have known since 1975. He first visited this country as a member of the U.S. agricultural delegation headed by U.S. Secretary of Agriculture J. Block and he is now traveling around the Soviet Union with the aim of familiarizing himself in more detail with our agriculture and the social gains that have been achieved in the countryside during socialist building.

Lane Palmer is well acquainted with almost all U.S. farmers, understands their needs and problems, and defends the needs of farming America in his magazine. He has great respect for our country and does everything to organize good U.S.-Soviet cooperation and mutual understanding.

"M.S. Gorbachev's replies to TIME," he said during our talk, "made an enormous impression on me. My heart bleeds when I think of the senseless waste of funds caused by the preparations for 'star wars.' Militarism is unnatural to the way of thinking of farmers, who produce food for people and guarantee their lives. Encroaching on those lives is a crime in itself..."

The entire world ardently welcomes the Soviet Union's peace initiatives. The reader can be sure of this from the widespread responses published in the Soviet press. But the present situation in the world gives no grounds for complacency. Imperialism is persisting and continuing to swell the bellows of militarism.

This is attested by the fact that Washington has officially announced its intention to test an ASAT antisatellite system against a real target in space in the near future. Thus, Washington is taking yet another step to escalate the arms race and spread it to space. And, it is doing this despite the fact that the commitment unilaterally adopted by the Soviet Union not to put antisatellite systems into space has been in force for 2 years now. At the end of August the Soviet side again called on the U.S. Administration to weigh up the inevitable negative consequences of its planned tests for political and military stability in the world and prospects for the Geneva talks. The TASS statement on this subject published the other day points out: "In the event that the United States tests antisatellite weapons against targets in space, the Soviet Union will consider itself freed from its unilateral commitment not to put antisatellite means into space. The entire responsibility for the further development of events will lie wholly with the U.S. side."

But that is not all. West German TV recently carried an expose of the U.S. military's highly dangerous militarist preparations. The "Monitor" program broadcast extracts from Congressional documents and speeches by Pentagon chief Weinberger and General Rogers, supreme commander, NATO allied Armed Forces, Europe, which reaffirmed for the umpteenth time that the Pentagon is preparing for war using the monstrous neutron weapons. And, finally, the United States is continuing to push ahead with the work to implement the "star wars" program.

All these facts attest that the world's peoples must show the greatest vigilance and not be taken in by the unctuous and false claims by the Washington administration about its "desire for peace."

The statement that war will never proceed from the USSR is not "propaganda," as certain circles in the West are trying to say, the eminent Ecuadorean statesman Juan Isaac Lovato said. The Soviet initiatives have been dictated by the USSR's genuinely sincere desire to ensure peace, curb the arms race, and prevent nuclear war. Under these conditions, the statements by Washington administration spokesmen aimed at justifying the development and creation of new types of mass destruction weaponry and the transfer of the arms race to space are blasphemous. Mankind cannot live on a nuclear volcano.

Some 7 years ago, John Hackett, a British general with a NATO service record, forecast that World War III would start at dawn on Sunday 4 August 1985. The prophecy did not materialize. However, 40 years without a war are not a gift from the gods. They are the result of the tireless actions of our country, the other socialist states, and all the world's peace-loving forces.

The militarists' old and new prophecies will not materialize either! The guarantee of peace is the clear-cut foreign policy position of Moscow, which is ardently interested in strengthening peace and international security.

CHANGE IN U.S. STANCE KEY TO BETTER RELATIONS

LD081812 Moscow World Service in English 1310 GMT 8 Sep 85

[Excerpts] The Soviet Union's unilateral suspension of all nuclear explosions has now been in force for 1 month. Our commentary is by Yuriy Solton.

When the Soviet Union announced its moratorium it called on the United States to follow suit. A joint Soviet-American moratorium would unquestionably break the stalemate in nuclear arms limitation. Realistic efforts in this direction have always begun with a ban on nuclear tests.

A total ban on nuclear tests, and this is the objective of the Soviet moratorium, would stop the race in the most dangerous area, the area of quality. Unfortunately the United States responded to the Soviet call by beginning another series of explosions at the nuclear proving ground in the State of Nevada.

If the Soviet Union has stopped nuclear explosions unilaterally, this shows how very much it wishes to curb the nuclear arms race. Other Soviet proposals have the same purpose. Some have to do with the extremely important problem of keeping weapons out of space, because if weapons are allowed into space the arms race will have the green light everywhere on earth too. At the Soviet-American talks in Geneva this country has proposed a total ban on strike space weapons, including antisatellite weapons. Two years ago the Soviet Union declared a unilateral moratorium on antisatellite systems, and this has remained in force to this day. Yet Washington says that no matter what the Soviet Union does, the United States is going to prepare for "star wars," and that includes developing antisatellite weapons. The plan to stage the first test of this kind in the current month of September, says Washington, remains unchanged.

This can only mean that the United States will move directly to begin deploying strike space weapons. Someone in Washington must be thinking there's a chance now to get ahead of the Soviet Union; now this is an illusion. The Soviet Union has never allowed that and never will. It will find a fitting response, but that will spell the end of all negotiations and no one can say when they will ever be resumed.

Still and all, the Soviet Union has a tremendous reserve of constructive effort, as Mikhail Gorbachev told the American TIME magazine just recently. The Soviet Union, he said, would continue to urge the United States Government to take a different approach. Then great opportunities would come to the fore in the areas of strategic nuclear weapons and medium range facilities and the way would be clear for serious efforts to better Soviet-American relations and settle other international problems.

'DRUZHBA-85' MANEUVERS HELD IN POLAND

Report on Activities, Observers

LD102232 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 10 Sep 85

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] The Druzhba-85 exercises have been held on the territory of the Polish People's Republic. [video shows ZSU-2314 with turret swivelling; troops on river bank watching T-55 tanks cross pontoon bridge] Taking part were staff, units, and subunits of the Soviet Army, the National People's Army of the GDR, and the Polish People's Army. [video shows two T-55 tanks, followed by two M-1974 self-propelled guns on rough track in hilly country; close-up of an M-1974 with Polish insignia and no 201; and folding bridge on T-54-type tank chassis] Army General Hoffmann, GDR minister of national defense; Army General Siwicki, minister of national defense of Poland; and Marshal of the Soviet Union, Kulikov were present at separate stages of the exercises. [Video shows blurred picture of seven high-ranking officers in a dugout; troops climbing short log ladder up a river bank from a small inflatable dinghy; four aircraft flying past in formation; close-up of MI-24 helicopter in flight, firing rockets and cannon; group of 15 officers at table in open air, including Kulikov, Hoffmann, and Siwicki]

The exercises facilitate the further improvement of cooperation, and served to strengthen the comradeship-in-arms of the armies of the socialist countries. [video shows BMP crossing pontoon bridge; four MI-24 helicopters flying low over field in which there are at least three tanks and one BTR-60 APC lined up together, with reconnaissance vehicles with Polish insignia, followed by T-55 tank]

Exercise Conclusion

LD101022 Moscow TASS in English 1006 GMT 10 Sep 85

[Text] Warsaw, September TASS -- An exercise, code-named Friendship '85, has been held on the territory of Poland, the PAP news agency has reported.

Commanding officers, staffs, units and subunits of the Soviet Army, the National People's Army of the German Democratic Republic and the Polish Armed Forces were involved in the exercise are returning to the places of their permanent deployment.

NATO 'COLD FIRE' EXERCISES UNDER WAY IN FRG

LD102244 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1925 GMT 10 Sep 85

[From the "World Today" program presented by Farid Seyful-Mulyukov]

[Text] A report from Bonn: Major maneuvers of the NATO Air Force under the code name "Cold Fire" are being held on FRG territory. An armada of nearly one thousand military aircraft is engaged in these maneuvers spread over the airspace of the West German lands of Schleswig-Holstein, Lower Saxony, and North Rhine-Westphalia. Aircraft of the United States, FRG, Great Britain, Belgium, and Holland are taking part. The purpose of the exercises is to master coordination between the NATO land forces and air forces.

NATO Chemical Weapons

LD041509 Moscow World Service in English 1310 GMT 4 Sep 85

[Text] The commander in chief of NATO forces in Europe has urged political leaders to approve production of chemical weapons and to assume control of them. Speaking at a press conference in Belgium, the United States General Bernard Rogers indicated that the United States was close to starting mass production of such weapons and expected Western allies to share their part of responsibility for NATO's chemical arms reequipment. Our observer, Yuriy Reshetnikov, in his commentary, discusses the issue of chemical arms.

According to General Rogers, the chemical weapon, as a weapon of mass destruction, was important as a dissuasive force and as NATO's bargaining power in disarmament talks. By implication it must be assumed that once NATO comes into possession of additional chemical arms it would be in a much better position at any arms control talks. As it is, the United States currently possesses the world's biggest arsenal of chemical arms, estimated to be about 3 million units. That, however, doesn't seem to be sufficient. In any case the Reagan administration has long been pressing for an ambitious program of chemical reequipment, with a total cost of up to $10 billion.

This program envisages revamping and supplementing the existing arsenals of chemical arms as well as production of new types of such arms, including so-called binary weapons, which could be stockpiled with relative safety in the United States. Overall it is planned to increase the stockpile of chemical arms up to 5 million units, which is enough to exterminate the world's population several times over. Wisely enough, General Rogers at his press conference didn't elaborate on the issue of stockpiling of additional chemical arms, simply saying that for the time being they would be stored in the United States.

The NATO commander in chief is perfectly aware just how sensitive this issue is for the West European public. Most of the United States chemical weapons held by the United States are currently stored in West Germany, a country long considered to be NATO's staging area in case of a military conflict, the role few West Germans particularly relish. Nor is there particular enthusiasm for stockpiling additional United States chemical arms in other NATO countries. Nevertheless, it's precisely Western Europe that's to play the battlefield role in Washington's plans. It's this densely populated continent that's been chosen by the United States military as the main theater of operations. With its proximity to the Soviet borders, Western Europe has been chosen as the deployment area for American medium-range missiles, chemical weapons depots, and, according to the latest reports, storage of neutron warheads, which are expected to arrive there shortly from the United States.

Meanwhile, there is every indication that Washington is serious about its plans to go ahead with their vast program of chemical rearmament. Earlier this year, the United States Senate, under White House pressure, voted in favor of resuming production of chemical arms, and the Pentagon is currently busy distributing lucrative orders for the initial production of binary components, which eventually are expected to reach the European Continent.

Far from increasing NATO's bargaining power, as claimed by General Rogers, further arms accumulation on this continent, already overflowing with weapons, can make peace on this planet as fragile as ever.

ZHOLKVER VIEWS TIES WITH S.E. ASIA, PRC, FRG, U.S.

LD071333 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0800 GMT 7 Sep 85

[Aleksandr Zholkver commentary from the "Time, Events, and People" program]

[Text] I shall begin by answering a letter from Nikolay Stepanovich Duryagin from the town of Belovo in Kemerovo Oblast. He asks two questions concerning the Asian region: He asks how the USSR's mutual relations are developing with the countries of Indochina and whether there has been an improvement in our relations with the People's Republic of China.

Let me note first of all that both these questions are more than topical. To be precise, during the past week both the 40th anniversary of the end of World War II in Asia and the 40th anniversary of the proclamation of Vietnam's independence were marked. Both events are directly connected with the history of our own country. The USSR Armed Forces' routing of the Kwangtung army, one of Japan's largest, forced Japan into unconditional surrender, and this created favorable conditions both for the liberation of China and for national-liberation and socialist revolutions in Southeast Asia, the first of which was the August 1945 revolution in Vietnam. The historic significance of the liberating exploit of the Soviet Army in the Far East was extensively marked both during the anniversary celebrations that have just taken place in Vietnam and at many official events in China, in particular during the ceremonies over the past few days of the laying of wreaths at memorials to Soviet servicemen in a number of Chinese towns.

I would remind you too that Khaysone Phomvihan, the leader of People's Laos, recently made a friendly working visit to the USSR. During that visit he had a meeting with Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev. A joint Soviet-Laotian statement noted that during the next 5-year period the USSR will expand its economic and technical aid to Laos which, in its turn, will increase the production and delivery to the Soviet Union of its export goods.

We consider that good-neighborly cooperation is also fully possible with the PRC. During the recent official visit to Moscow by Yao Yilin, vice premier of the State Council, an agreement was signed on trade turnover between our countries for the period 1986-1990. Over that period the volume of reciprocal trade will almost double. We intend, Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev pointed out, to actively facilitate the surmounting in full of the negative page in Soviet-Chinese relations.

Now let us go over to Soviet-West German relations, since Ivan Afanasyevich Andryushenko from Bryukhovetskaya station in Krasnodar Kray asks us to speak on this subject. He is interested in particular on the effect that the deployment in the FRG of American nuclear missiles has had on these relations. Let me say outright that it has had a negative effect. After all, the military danger in Europe has increased as a result of the installation in West Germany of the American Pershing and cruise missiles, and the source of the threat is above all the FRG territory, although its government from time to time solemnly reiterates that it is striving to exclude forever the possibility of war being unleashed from German soil.

All this was being talked about, too, at the time of the recent 15th anniversary of the treaty between the USSR and the FRG. In this connection, as you Ivan Afanasyevich rightly note, the USSR stated its readiness to develop mutually beneficial cooperation with the FRG in various fields. However, at the same time during meetings with FRG representatives and in particular with Genscher, the foreign minister, the Soviet side expressed concern over the line being pursued by the FRG Government. This applies both to that same deployment of American nuclear missiles in West Germany and also to Bonn's support for the United States plans for the militarization of space.

In conclusion, let me further answer a letter from Comrade Kuchumov from the village of Vorobyevo in Novosibirsk Oblast. He noted that the U.S. delegation to the UN has repeatedly opposed the adoption of very important decisions and has vetoed them. How long can this go on? our listener asks, and how many times can a veto be used? I would note the fact that the UN Charter does not limit the number of vetoes. But why in general was the provision about vetoes included in the Charter, or more accurately, the principle of unanimity among the five permanent members of the UN Security Council, one of which is the United States? When, after the war, the UN was being set up, it was a matter of securing the united action of the leading powers on the key issues of safeguarding peace and strengthening international security. But what happened in reality? The United States began to put its veto into action every time that the majority of UN members were in favor of adopting a decision which for one reason or another was not to Washington's liking.

Let us recall some recent facts. The UN has demanded that the Israeli aggressors be punished, but the United States has opposed this. The majority of the world community have called for measures to be taken against the outrages of the RSA racists, but the U.S. delegation has again made use of its veto. Finally, during a discussion of the question of preventing the militarization of space, the American delegation in general remained totally isolated. It alone voted against this.

So, esteemed Comrade Kuchumov, I fully understand and share your indignation. May I just add that a standpoint of condemning U.S. policy has been adopted by many delegations at the UN and their number is increasing all the time.

ASIAN-PACIFIC SECURITY CONFERENCE ENDS IN AMUR

LD071339 Moscow TASS in English 1317 GMT 7 Sep 85

[Text] Khabarovsk, September 7 TASS -- Nuclear threat looming over humanity requires collective actions of all peoples. We urge public forces of Asian and Pacific countries to increase their contribution to the world-wide movement for curbing the arms race, for the elimination of the threat of thermo-nuclear war, against "star wars". This is said in an address to peoples of Asian and Pacific countries by participants in the regional conference "The 40th anniversary of the victory over militaristic Japan and the tasks of the struggle for peace in Asian and Pacific countries". The conference ended in this Soviet city on the Amur today.

For three days representatives from some 40 countries and international organisations were discussing topical questions of ensuring peace and security in Asian and Pacific countries.

In their speeches, delegates expressed support for the new Soviet initiative unilaterally to halt any nuclear explosions. They expressed the opinion that joining the United States in this moratorium would be of much importance for the limitation and ending the nuclear arms race.

The participants in the conference expressed solidarity with peoples and countries declaring for the creation of nuclear-free zones, came out in support of the struggle of democratic and anti-war forces that are against the creation of imperialist military bases and facilities on the territories of their countries, against the calls of nuclear-armed ships into their ports, against their countries being involved in militaristic blocs and groupings.

The delegates of the conference declared for cooling the efforts of Asian states so as to work out a common comprehensive approach to the problem of security of entire Asian and adjoining areas of the Pacific and Indian Oceans.

The participants in the conference had an opportunity to compare their viewpoints and exchange opinions on the ways and means of consolidating peace, deepening confidence and mutual understanding among peoples and countries of the Asian-Pacific region, averting nuclear danger looming over the world.

The meeting in Khabarovsk showed clearly and convincingly a firm will of peaceful forces to prevent nuclear war, to uphold life.

The participants in the conference, representatives of different ideological, political and religious views were unanimous in the assessment and analysis of the reasons behind the present alarming situation in the world, also in the Asian-Pacific region. The conference indicated whence the nuclear threat to humanity comes from. The source of this danger is premeditated hegemonistic policy of the militaristic circles of imperialism, above all U.S. imperialism.

It is precisely by their efforts that many so-called small or local wars, wars that threaten to set off universal nuclear conflagration were unleashed in different Asian areas.

Many speakers at the conference expressed serious concern over obvious attempts of the U.S. Administration to turn the Asian-Pacific region into another arena of global, nuclear missile confrontation and to make countries and peoples of the region hostages of its nuclear strategy.

Expressing the will of peaceful forces of Asian and Pacific countries, of broad circles of the international public, the conference proclaimed the need to step up efforts and actions aimed at preventing the implementation of those dangerous plans, to wage the struggle for Asia as a zone of peace and confidence, for the Pacific Ocean free from nuclear weapons.

REAGAN 'DISTORTS' USSR FOREIGN, DOMESTIC POLICIES

LD110729 Moscow TASS in English 0703 GMT 11 Sep 85

[Text] Washington, September 11 TASS -- By TASS correspondent Aleksandr Lyutyy:

President Reagan, in an interview with American college radio network students, has made an attempt to distort the Soviet Union's foreign policy line and its domestic policies.

The President's remarks were apparently aimed at offsetting the immense response evoked in the United States and other countries by the latest important peace initiatives of the Soviet Union, and at presenting them in the wrong light.

Reagan accused the Soviet Union of "expansionism", of the attempts to set up a "one-world communist state". He ascribed to the Soviet leaders, including the founder of the Soviet state Vladimir Lenin, mythical statement about the need to "take" Eastern Europe, Asia and other regions.

The U.S. President sought to portray the Soviet Union as an extremely aggressive country.

The President's audience was surprised by the remarks. One of the students, for instance, quoted the presiding bishop of the Episcopal Church, John Morey Allen, as saying in his recent speech that the United States in the 1980's came to be seen as "a bully preoccupied with profits and self-protection and military power."

Indeed, under no other U.S. Administration had the aggressive, militarist instincts of U.S. imperialism been revealed so fully.

The Reagan administration has not only escalated the country's military potential to an unprecedented scale in a bid to gain superiority over the USSR, is not only seeking to spread the arms race into our space, but is also apparently striving to assume the "right" to exercise control in any part of the world it includes in the sphere of its "vital interests."

Although the President assured the students that the United States has "no plans whatsoever for ever landing military forces in Latin America", it is the United States which occupied Grenada, and it is American Marines who sowed death and destruction in much-suffering Lebanon. Having institutionalised plunder and international terrorism, Washington has launched "undeclared wars" on the peoples of Nicaragua, Afghanistan and Kampuchea.

BUSH MANHATTAN, KANSAS ADDRESS CRITICIZED

'Appearance of Judiciousness'

LD101632 Moscow TASS in English 1614 GMT 10 Sep 85

[Text] Washington, September 10 TASS -- Vice President George Bush of the United States delivered a lecture in Manhattan, Kansas, devoted to Soviet-American relations. As it is stressed by the newspaper WASHINGTON POST, the lecture was prepared by Bush jointly with National Security adviser Robert McFarlane and Secretary of State George Shultz and is intended to be the American Administration's "response" to the latest Soviet peace initiatives.

The purpose of Bush's lecture was to weaken the deep impression made on the American public by M.S. Gorbachev's replies to TIME magazine and his remarks during his conversation with American senators about the Soviet Union's resolve to do everything to curb the arms race and improve Soviet-American relations. In an obvious effort to win over his audience the vice president tried to impart to his words an appearance of judiciousness.

He stated in particular that "whatever our differences, the United States and the Soviet Union share a common overriding interest in survival". But his subsequent remarks showed that the United States persists in its reluctance to meet halfway the constructive, practical Soviet proposals and displays its old approach of confrontation to Soviet-American relations.

George Bush groundlessly accused the Soviet Union of starting a new round of the arms race and advertised the negative stand taken by the United States at the previous rounds in Geneva, including the notorious "zero option" that has been exposed as an attempt by the United States, about a mythical development of chemical arms in the USSR and roundly accused it of violating existing accords in the field of arms control.

The vice president needed all this to put the blame at the wrong door, to justify Washington's course of spiralling the arms race and carrying out a militarisation of the country without precedent in history of the U.S. so as to achieve strategic military superiority over the USSR.

George Bush failed to say even a single word about such a most important Soviet initiative as the unilateral moratorium on all nuclear blasts, about Moscow's far-reaching proposals directed at preventing the militarization of outer space and stopping the arms race on earth.

The vice president again interfered arrogantly in the internal affairs of the Soviet Union and lectured the USSR on how it should behave in the field of human rights. One can describe only as hypocritical his statement that "we believe, for example, that, in accordance with the Hilsinki provisions, families should be permitted to be rejoined and minorities should be respected". And this is said by a respresentative of a country in which the authorities for many years have been blocking the return to the USSR of the juvenile Vladimir Polovchak who was abducted from his parents and who has been forcibly kept in the United States. Even an American court was forced recently to recognise the unlawfulness of these actions. As to "minorities should be respected," the American authorities recently gave the whole world a demonstration of the "democracy" during which they publicly slaughtered more than a dozen black-skinned inhabitants of Philadelphia and bombed out a whole city block.

At the end of his lecture Bush again tried to strike a pose of judiciousness by stating that the policy of confrontation "neither is sensible or realistic". It is time for the American Administration not just to state this fact but to draw from it the necessary conclusions for its practical activity in the world arena. So far, however, judging by what Bush said, the United States Administration is not prepared for this.

'Short on Honesty'

LD101957 Moscow TASS in English 1937 GMT 10 Sep 85

[All punctuation as received]

["Time To Change the Script" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, September 10 TASS -- TASS military news analyst Vladimir Chernyshev writes:

Vice President George Bush of the United States delivered in Manhattan, Arkansas [place name as received], a lecture devoted to the forthcoming Soviet-American summit meeting. As evidence by THE WASHINGTON POST, the text of the lecture was prepared jointly with the national security adviser and the secretary of state and for this reason, evidently, can be regarded as an official indication of how the United States Administration is preparing for the summit.

For this reason, no doubt about it, one wanted to find in the lecture points of contact between the USSR and the United States. The vice president used words and expressions which, it would seem, should have accorded with this task. "Whatever our differences, the United States and the Soviet Union share a common overriding interest of survival... America and the Soviet Union must work together to preserve peace... We have a common interest in doing whatever we can to reduce tensions and improve relations," he stated. Mr. Bush spoke of dealing "openly, directly, squarely, honestly", and of "respect" for the other side.

It must be said, however, with regret that his lecture was rather short on squareness and honesty as well as respect. While lauding the policy pursued by the United States the vice president ignored real facts and again imputed absurdities to the Soviet Union and kept mum about its efforts to achieve a real lessening of tension and to preserve peace. According to Bush, over the last years the United States "not just stated but demonstrated through substantive proposals our desire to move towards truly more stable and constructive relations" with the USSR, "proposed deep reduction in the number of strategic nuclear weapons... proposed to elminate all intermediate range nuclear missiles". Is it really that by declaring the USSR a "focus of evil" and by launching one "hate campaign" against it after another that Washington has demonstrated and continues to demonstrate its "desire" to improve relations?

George Bush reminds about the old American proposals to reduce nuclear arms but, as is known, these proposals are directed at the unilateral disarmament of the USSR, leave open the channel for increasing warheads on American long-range cruise missiles, keep the United States carrier-borne aviation out of the framework of limitations and fail to count the British and French medium-range missiles in the European balance. So it is absolutely clear to any unbiased person that the vice president has chosen the wrong examples to corroborate his postulate.

Even more groundless is his statement that the present United States Administration supposedly is "committed to the high moral ground -- eliminate chemical weapons". Is it adhering to this principle now as it is implementing the large-scale programme of "America's chemical rearmament" and beginning the mass production of a new barbarous variety of these weapons of mass annihilation -- binary chemical munitions?

The vice president of the United States had not a word to say about the operative Soviet unilateral moratorium on the launching of anti-satellite weapons in space, the Soviet unilateral moratorium on the deployment of its medium-range missiles and the suspension of other reply measures in Europe, and also the Soviet moratorium on all nuclear blasts. The impression is that the word "moratorium" does not exist in the vice president's vocabulary just as in Washington's for that matter. Instead of giving a substantive answer to the constructive Soviet initiatives the vice president contended that the Soviet Union supposedly tries to utilize public opinion in the West.

Since this high-placed lecturer did not even mention the Soviet initiatives naturally he had nothing to say about the American "responses" to them. He should have, however, so as to specify the direction in which Washington is really moving. He should have mentioned the demonstrative continuation by the United States of nuclear explosions, the just as demonstrative announcement of the forthcoming combat testing of anti-satellite weapons, etc. But Mr. Bush has his own "logic". He does not think, for instance, that a serious reduction of nuclear arms and a more stable peace could be facilitated by a renunciation by the United States of "star wars" and anti-satellite weapon tests.

At the same time he lavishes praise on the American proposal to send Soviet observers to nuclear tests in the United States, in fact an invitation to take part in the further nuclear arms race.

All the above-listed, no doubt, is hardly likely to enhance a businesslike and constructive preparation for the forthcoming Soviet-American summit, the joint search for ways of improving relations between the two countries, the search for ways of making the world a safer place. As to the summit itself, here, too, the American side's approach cannot but give rise to concern. "The President and I and everyone in the administration want the meeting to be a success", Bush declared. But how does he imagine this "success"? It turns out he sees it in working out an "agenda and work program" for some period of the future, as one component of this "success", and in levelling invented charges against the Soviet Union, as the second component.

The vice president listed a whole set of such "charges" -- from the non-existing violations of Soviet-American agreements and Soviet "initiatives" in the arms race to interference in the affairs of other countries and "human rights violations". In short, the "script" of the November meeting, that is being prepared in Washington, can hardly be considered so far as being directed at righting Soviet-American relations and achieving tangible results.

But not that much time is left and time flies. And it is time to start preparing seriously for the event on which the USSR and the United States have agreed proceeding from the premise that the summit meeting is intended for talks that must bring tangible results, for talks on the basis of equality. It is time for Washington to change its "script".

COMMENTARY NOTES CRITICISM OF REAGAN SANCTIONS

LD102044 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1343 GMT 10 Sep 85

["Tell Me Who Your Friends Are..." -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 10 Sep (TASS) -- TASS political observer Boris Shabayev writes:

An incredible hullaballoo has arisen in the West.

Whole newspaper pages and television news programs are essentially filled with one topic: President Reagan has at last declared "sanctions" against the RSA. They may bend this topic one way or another, but skepticism can be clearly perceived in all this dissonace.

Thus, Thomas O'Neill, the speaker of the House of Representatives of the American Congress, considers these sanctions "a political maneuver", stressing that they "in no way threaten the existence of the racist regime." "An attempt to save his failed policy and to block the actions of Congress" is how Jessie Jackson, a prominent U.S. political figure, described the President's step. The London GUARDIAN explains that it is a matter of "a cosmetic measure which is intended to prevent a serious confrontation with Congress." The American television company, CBS, expresses itself even more definitely: The President is attempting to avoid a major political defeat.

In fact the master of the White House himself dotted the "i" in the clearest possible way when he stressed that the introduction of "sanctions" did not at all mean a large scale change in his policy towards South Africa. So there was no panic on the New York Stock Exchange; business circles considered quite reasonably that the influence of these "sanctions" on the economy of South Africa will be (?minimal), and the interests of the American corporations will not be affected. The exports of the United States to South Africa will hardly suffer, this same CBS reports, and the yearly volume of bilateral trade, which reaches $2.5 billion, will not fall.

The conclusion leaps out at once: The decision of the U.S. President on "sanctions" is nothing other than an attempt to protect the racist Pretoria regime from the possibly harsher measures which Congress could have taken under pressure from world and American public opinion. It is not with a condemnation of those guilty of the harshest terror that the White House reacts to rivers of African blood shed by the punitive forces of South Africa, but in essence with encouragement to prolong the mass reprisals against the native population of this genuine empire of evil, not one which is born of propaganda delirium. This was the grounds for Nobel Peace Prize winner Bishop Desmond Tutu to describe the American President as a "racist of the first order."

Well, and what about human rights then, which official Washington tells the world it is so concerned to defend? We shall get a conclusive answer if we compare the White House's fake "sanctions" toward Pretoria with the position of the American delegation in the UN Security Council, where it blocked the adoption of its chairman's statement condemning the mass repressions by Israel in the occupied Arab territories.

This is not a fortuitous coincidence in time; it is a consistent policy of supporting the cruellest, most cynical and bloody regimes, for whom the concept of "human rights" does not exist at all. But it is precisely these regimes which are counted among the "closest," "historical," and "strategic" friends and allies of Washington. Oh well, it is not for nothing that they say: "Tell me who your friends are...."

'Political Expediency'

LD101338 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 9 Sep 85

[Text] The United States Congress has gotten down to business with the Senate confronting the issues of economic sanctions against South Africa and both chambers pushing for protective trade legislation.

The Americans have finally become aware of how ugly apartheid in South Africa is. The recognition comes as a reaction to the vicious suppression of rallies, meetings and demonstrations for deep social reforms and equality. In the past too, South Africans were shot to death, jailed without trial, forcibly moved to live in ghettos and so on. But nobody, not even the most well meaning and enlightened people, has made a concerted effort to educate the American public on the evils of racial segregation or the shameful character of the administration's policy towards Pretoria, known as constructive engagement.

It took some 700 South African lives and daily rations of social violence on television screens for the public to realize that the definition of South Africa as a reformist government and a friend, are a mockery of decency. Moralizing aside, an alliance between the United States, whose leaders have shed oceans of tears over human rights, and racists in South Africa, strikes one as incomprehensible, but only at first glance. If an American businessman can make a buck in some remote place where they've never seen a pair of scissors or never heard about toothpaste, that remote place will be declared a model of democracy, even if they still practice cannibalism.

Last Friday President Reagan said he was sorry that he carelessly gave the impression last month that racial segregation has been eliminated in public places in South Africa. Well to err is human. But if high ranking officials are careless about fundamental political problems involving such notions and values that are so dear to the American heart as justice, decency, equality, this is no longer a slip of the tongue. For decades the United States and South Africa have been using each other. The relationship was cordial. A moment has arrived when for reasons of political expediency Washington must save its face by some token measures to show displeasure.

CONCLUSION OF SAN FRANCISCO 'PUBLIC' MEETING NOTED

PM101607 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 10 Sep 85 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "The Good Fruits of Sincerity and Trust"]

[Text] San Francisco, 9 Sep -- The fourth meeting of representatives of the public of the USSR and the United States devoted to current problems of Soviet-American relations and the international situation has concluded its work here.

The closing session saw a discussion of questions pertaining to the role of the United Nations in maintaining peace and security and the impact of regional processes in Soviet-American relations. Emphasis was placed on the need to resolve conflict situations by dialogue.

The meeting's participants adopted a final statement. It points out that special significance in conditions of international tension is acquired by any steps aimed at strengthening peace and improving mutual understanding. "It is the command of the times," the document says, "to reverse the arms race and create the foundation for the process of disarmament." The forum designated as a task of primary importance the prevention of the militarization of space. "The representatives of the public of both countries," the statement points out, "advocate joint space research for peaceful purposes, as has happened in the past; they believe that the utilization of near-earth space for military goals will entail catastrophic consequences." Both delegations supported the idea of the complete and general prohibition of nuclear weapons tests and of research in the sphere of chemical and bacteriological weapons, and they advocated the broadening of cultural ties and scientific exchanges between the USSR and the United States.

"The meeting's participants," a TASS correspondent was told in an interview by the head of the Soviet delegation Academician G.A. Arbatov, director of the USSR Academy of Sciences' United States of America and Canada Institute, "assess its results as positive and useful. The forthcoming Soviet-American summit meeting and the USSR's new peace initiatives put forward in M.S. Gorbachev's replies to TIME magazine made a particular impression on our work."

We evaluate positively the results of the discussions, Professor M. Ruskin of the Washington Institute for Policy Studies, and cochairman of the meeting from the U.S. side, said in conversation with the TASS correspondent. There has been a fruitful and sincere exchange of views. Great attention, the scientist noted, was given to "the quest for ways to eliminate 'irritants' in Soviet-American relations and surmount the atmosphere of mistrust and suspicion."

"Soviet and American scientists," M. Ruskin emphasized, "are called upon to make via their joint efforts a tangible contribution to the elaboration of new concepts and ideas in the context of bilateral cooperation, on the basis of which the USSR and the United States could enter the 21st century in an atmosphere of peace and mutual understanding."

Arbatov Leaves for Portland

LD110736 Moscow TASS in English 0725 GMT 11 Sep 85

[Text] San Francisco, September 11 TASS -- The delegation of representatives of the Soviet public led by Academician Georgiy Arbatov, director of the Institute for U.S. and Canada Studies, has completed its visit to California where it stayed at the invitation of the Washington Institute of Policy Studies and attended the Soviet-U.S. meeting to discuss urgent international problems.

While in California, the members of the delegation conferred with prominent representatives of the state's political, scientific and public circles, gave speeches to the large U.S. audience at lectures and in local mass media.

On Tuesday [10 September], the delegation flew to New York. Academician Arbatov arrived in the city of Portland at the invitation of the governor of Oregon State and the management of the "Lewis and Clark" College.

TASS CITES AP ON U.S. ATTACK-SUBMARINE ALERT

LD041242 Moscow TASS in English 1225 GMT 4 Sep 85

[Text] Washington, September 4 TASS -- The United States has staged a large-scale show of military might by alerting the crews of 44 attack submarines based on the country's Atlantic coast and taking them out to the open sea within twenty-four hours. The holding of the exercises the exact date of which is still kept secret was reported at closed-door hearings in one of the subcommittees of the House Appropriations Committee by Admiral James Watkins, U.S. chief of naval operations, and John Lehman, U.S. secretary of the Navy.

The ASSOCIATED PRESS news agency reports that the submarines taken out to sea on the alert were fitted out with complete sets of onboard weapons, including "Mark-48" torpedoes and "Harpoon" anti-ship missiles.

NEW BOOK VIEWS SOVIET ROLE IN PRC REVOLUTION

PM081949 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 5 Sep 85 Second Edition p 3

[Candidate of Historical Sciences Yu. Dergachev article under the rubric "Notes About Books": "History Lessons and the Present"]

[Text] The 40th anniversary of the defeat of Japanese militarism and the end of World War II occupies an important place among the portentous events of 1985.

The past 4 decades have convincingly confirmed all the greatness and the historical and international significance of the Soviet people's feat in crushing the main forces of Japanese militarism, the million-strong Kwangtung Army, in Northeast China (Manchuria). The peoples of the Mongolian People's Republic, China, Korea, and other countries also made an important contribution to that victorious finale to World War II.

However, the crusaders of anticommunism -- the forces of reaction, imperialism, and anti-Sovietism -- are making every possible effort to use the 40th anniversary of the defeat of militarist Japan for their own political purposes. They try to belittle the Soviet Union's contribution to liquidating the last hotbed of World War II, distort the essence of the USSR's political course with regard to China, and misrepresent our country's role in creating conditions conducive to China's development along the path of revolution and progress.

This is precisely why special attention and political significance are given to scientific and publicistic works by Soviet and foreign authors that recreate a true picture of Soviet-Chinese relations at various stages of their history on the basis of ascertaining, generalizing, and objectively analyzing facts.

An important place among such investigations is occupied by O. Borisov's work "The Soviet Union and the Manchurian Revolutionary Base" ("Sovetskiy Soyuz i Manchzhurskaya Revolyutsionnaya Baza [1945-1949],)" "Mysl" Publishing House, Moscow, 1985, 252 pages, price R1.30), which is an expanded version of his book of the same name published by the "Mysl" Publishing House in 1975.

The very title of the monograph -- "The Soviet Union and the Manchurian Revolutionary Base" -- is very significant. It reflects two indisputable facts: first, the Chinese revolution is an example of the fact that in the modern era the success of the revolutionary movement in any country, and particularly in a country where the proletariat is is relatively weak, depends to a considerable extent on the aid and support which this movement receives from already victorious socialism; second, thanks to the Soviet Union's comprehensive assistance, Manchuria, liberated by Soviet troops in 1945, became a reliable military-strategic bridgehead for China's revolutionary forces and a new political center of the revolution, from where Communists led the people into a determined and triumphant struggle against the rotten Kuomintang regime, which was relying on the support of American imperialism.

Against the background of Soviet-Chinese relations the author of the monograph gives a picture of the events of the thirties and the forties in China and the international arena. He shows that the Soviet troops' rout of the crack Kwangtung Army, which played the decisive role in the defeat of militarist Japan, was an important international factor that contributed to the victory of the Chinese revolution.

The events which occurred in Manchuria, as well as throughout China in 1945-1949, eloquently attest to who is the Chinese people's true friend and who is their enemy. The actions of American imperialism stand out in particularly sharp contrast against the background of the internationalist assistance of the CPSU and the Soviet state to China's revolutionary forces. Taking the role of patron of the rotten, antipopular regime, the United States sought to stifle the Chinese revolution. It is very topical to recall these facts of history in our time, when U.S. imperialism is hypocritically trying to pass itself off as a friend of the Chinese people.

O. Borisov uses extensive factual material to refute various kinds of anti-Soviet and antisocialist insinuations and false allegations that "socialism was imposed on China from without." The author shows that the development of the Chinese revolution proceeded in accordance with the common natural laws of revolutionary theory and practice and with Lenin's teaching on national liberation revolutions in colonial and dependent countries, and that the malicious fabrications of the ideologues of anticommunism over questions of the USSR's role in the victory of the Chinese revolution cannot refute the truth of history.

Drawing on historical facts, the book concludes that there are and can be no objective reasons for alienation, still less confrontation, between the peoples of two great neighboring states. On the contrary, there are all the preconditions for friendship and cooperation between the USSR and the PRC, stemming from the requirements for the successful development of both the Soviet Union and China and from the interests of world socialism.

MOSCOW INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION OBSERVES PRC DAY

OW081324 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Mandarin to China 0400 GMT 7 Sep 85

[Text] The Interbytmash-85 International Exhibition in Moscow observed a PRC day on 5 September. Ryabov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; Listov, minister of chemical industry; Busygin, minister of timber, pulp and paper, and wool processing industry; and Promyslov, chairman of the Soviet Executive Committee of Moscow City, visited the Chinese pavilion in the company of Li Zewang, Chinese ambassador to the Soviet Union.

Exhibits in the Chinese pavilion included products of light, food, chemical, and electronics industries as well as tools, textiles, silk fabrics, and handicrafts.

PRAVDA NOTES TYPHOON'S IMPACT ON S. CHINA COAST

PM101351 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Sep 85 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Devastating Typhoon"]

[Text] Beijing, 7 Sep -- XINHUA has reported that typhoon Tess, accompanied by torrential rain, has struck the coast of the Chinese province of Guangdong.

Hurricane-force winds destroyed houses and caused considerable damage to sugar cane and banana plantations, and rice paddies were flooded. The local authorities are taking emergency measures to combat the natural disaster, the agency points out.

DPRK ALL-ARMY CONFERENCE HELD IN PYONGYANG

PM050755 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 4 Sep 85 Second Edition p 3

[TASS report: "All-Army Conference"]

[Text] Pyongyang, 3 Sep -- An all-army conference of commanders and political workers from the Korean People's Army has been held in the DPRK capital. Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Workers Party of Korea [WPK] Central Committee and DPRK president, and Kim Chon-il, member of the WPK Central Committee Politburo Presidium, took part in its work.

A report was delivered by Vice Marshal O Chin-u, member of the WPK Central Committee Politburo Presidium and DPRK minister of the People's Armed Forces.

Kim Il-song made a program speech devoted to the further strengthening of the combat might of the Korean People's Army and the tasks of the command and political staff of the army and navy.

MOSCOW MEETING MARKS DPRK FOUNDING ANNIVERSARY

SK071125 Moscow International Service in Korean 1130 GMT 6 Sep 85

[Report by unidentified station reporter on meeting held at the Moscow Trade Unions Hall to mark the 37th anniversary of the founding of the DPRK -- date of meeting not given; read by announcer, with portions recorded in Russian fading into superimposed Korean translation and in Korean]

[Text] Participating in the commemorative meeting were Comrade Pallayev, deputy chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet; Talyzin, deputy chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Council of Ministers; leaders of ministries and committees; and representatives of the party, soviets, and social organizations.

The participants warmly welcomed the Korean guests and staff members of the DPRK embassy, including Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary Kwon Hui-kyong.

Comrade (Brodai Roda), deputy chairman of the Central Committee of the USSR-DPRK Friendship Society, made a report at the commemorative meeting.

In his report, Comrade (Brodai Roda) said: In the name of the participants in the commemorative meeting and the Soviet people, I ardently congratulate the Korean friends on the holiday.

The excellent sons and daughters of the Korean people have devotedly struggled against rule by imperialist oppressors and for national independence for dozens of years. However, the long-destined liberation from the yoke of foreign colonialists came to the land of Korea in August 1945 after the heroic Soviet Army annihilated the 1-million strong Kwangtung Army, the task force of militaristic Japan. The Korean people regained freedom and independence and gained the possibility of building a new life.

In September 1948, the first genuine people's state was founded in Korea. This was an important event in the centuries of Korean history. The founding of the people's state in Korea not only meant a victory for the progressive Korean forces, but also made it possible to consolidate a socialist base and contributed to the cause of peace and security in Asia.

Referring to success attained by the DPRK workers since the founding of the people's sovereignty, Comrade (Brodai Roda) noted that the Soviet people genuinely rejoice over the success.

Comrade (Brodai Roda) continued: Friendship between the two peoples, parties, and states of the Soviet Union and Korea has a long tradition. The Soviet Union was the first to recognize People's Korea and establish diplomatic relations with it.

The USSR-DPRK agreement on economic and cultural cooperation, signed in 1949 on the basis of complete equality, reciprocity, and comradely mutual assistance, was the first agreement of Korea, a sovereign state, with a foreign state. The agreement laid a foundation for cooperation between our two countries in many fields. The principle of the agreement, which was confirmed in the practice of our mutual relations, served as the basis of the treaty on friendship, cooperation, and mutual assistance, a major document which makes the alliance between our two countries as firm as a rock.

The treaty reliably serves the interests of our two peoples and the cause of peace and security in Korea and the Far East. This treaty guarantees external political conditions in favor of the development of the DPRK from now on and the peaceful reunification of Korea.

The speaker noted: Links between the Soviet Union and the DPRK have successfully developed in the fields of economy, culture, science, and education.

He said: The visit to the Soviet Union by a DPRK party and state delegation led by Comrade Kim Il-song in May 1984 was an important event which opened new possibilities in deepening and completing our cooperation. Cooperation between our two parties and peoples will be closer and more effective with each passing day.

This is confirmed by the participation of a Soviet party and state delegation led by Comrade Aliyev in functions held in the DPRK to mark the 40th anniversary of the liberation of Korea and by talks and meetings between Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the WPK and DPRK president, and the Soviet delegation. Functions celebrating the 40th anniversary of the liberation of Korea vividly demonstrated invincible Soviet-Korean friendship.

Pointing out the Soviet people's unanimous support for the just cause of the Korean people, the speaker said: The workers of the fraternal DPRK can firmly believe that our solidarity with the Korean people's righteous struggle for peaceful national reunification on a democratic basis will also be resolute and consistent in the future as in the past 40 years.

Concluding his report, Comrade (Brodai Roda) said: The path along which People's Korea has traversed has been a road of struggle and labor and a course of harsh ordeals. This notwithstanding, the Korean people have won historic gains, bravely overcoming their ordeals.

On the occasion of the 37th anniversary of the founding of the DPRK, the Soviet people wholeheartedly and ardently congratulate the fraternal Korean people and wish them new success and victory in the just struggle to implement the decisions of the Sixth WPK Congress and reunify their fatherland.

Amid an exuberant welcome by the participants, Kwon Hui-kyong, DPRK ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary in the Soviet Union, made a speech.

He said: Respected Comrade Pallayev and dear Soviet comrades and friends: Our people, along with the fraternal Soviet people and the world's progressive people, significantly greet the 37th anniversary of the founding of the DPRK, the glorious fatherland.

I am pleased to commemorate this significant national holiday with the Soviet people and express deep thanks to you for arranging this congratulatory rally filled with friendly sentiments and warmly celebrating us on the occasion of the day of the founding of the Republic. [applause]

Availing myself of this opportunity, I extend the most ardent and fraternal greetings from the Korean people to you and, through you, to the people of the Soviet Union, our close neighboring country and long-time comrade in arms. [applause]

Comrade Kwon Hui-kyong talked about achievements attained by the workers of the Republic and the Korean people's struggle for the withdrawal of the foreign troops from South Korea and the peaceful reunification of the country on a democratic basis.

Ambassador Kwon Hui-kyong stressed that the Korean workers support the peace-loving policy of the Soviet state and the Soviet proposals to stop the arms race and consolidate peace and international security.

He said: The two peoples of Korea and the Soviet Union are class brothers and long-time comrades-in-arms fighting together for their common ideals and goals.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: The friendly relations between Korea and the Soviet Union are genuinely cooperative relations, which were firmly forged between class brothers on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. They are invincible relations of alliance which have been constantly consolidated and developed between revolutionary comrades-in-arms through the common struggle against imperialism and for peace and the victory of the socialist and communist cause.

After the founding of the Republic, the Soviet Union first recognized it, established state-state relations, and helped our revolutionary cause materially and spiritually.

Long live the 37th anniversary of the founding of the DPRK our glorious fatherland!

Long live the invincible fraternal friendship and unity between the Korean and Soviet peoples! [applause]

RYZHKOV, DPRK ENVOY DISCUSS PARTY RELATIONS

LD061728 Moscow Television Service in Russion 1550 GMT 6 Sep 85

[Text] Comrade Ryzhkov today received DPRK Ambassador to the USSR Kwon Hui-kyong. On the instructions of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers Party, [WPK], the ambassador presented as a gift to the CPSU Central Committee a documentary film on the DPRK's celebration of the 40th anniversary of Korea's liberation. Comrade Ryzhkov expressed gratitude to the Korean friends for the presentation of the film. The discussion which was held touched on issues relating to the further development of relations between the CPSU and the WPK.

AFGHAN AIR EMPLOYEES BLAME U.S. FOR PLANE LOSS

LD111058 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0950 GMT 11 Sep 85

[Text] Kabul, 11 Sep (TASS) -- BAKHTAR INFORMATION AGENCY has published the text of a letter in which pilots, flight mechanics and stewardesses serving Afghan civilian airlines appeal to the American Senate. It says: The Afghan people received with wrath and indignation the news of a fresh barbaric act by the counterrevolution -- the destruction of a civil airplane as a result of which 52 people were killed, including 6 children and 7 women.

This is not the first such incident: Last year a similar attack was made on an aircraft of the Afghan Ariana airline. Responsibility for the action, the letter says, lies primarily with the American Administration. It is they who inspire the undeclared war against the DRA and give the counterrevolutionary bands, via the Pakistani military dictatorship, various types of weapons, including "surface-to-air" missiles, one of which, indeed, downed the Afghan plane.

The U.S., it continues, which in words opposes air terrorism, really acts as a terrorist itself by organizing and encouraging the Afghan counterrevolution to perpetrate such crimes. It is not secret that the U.S. is the main protector of the Dushmans. This year alone it has granted the anti-Afghan bands $280 million.

The staff of the DRA civilian airlines has voiced an angry protest to the American Senate and stresses in its letter that all attempts by the counterrevolution and its transoceanic protectors, who hypocriticaly hold forth about "protecting human rights," to change by means of bloody crimes the course of events in Democratic Afghanistan are doomed to failure.

ABORTIVE COUP ATTEMPT IN THAILAND SCRUTINIZED

LD201935 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1445 GMT 10 Sep 85

[From the "World Today" program presented by Farid Seyful-Mulyukov]

[Summary] Calm has more or less returned to Bangkok after the coup attempt. [video shows people walking around streets, tanks in side streets, armed soldiers] The prime minister has returned home. Some of the plotters have been arrested, although some have escaped. There have been many coups in Thai history, most of them bloodless, but this time there were more than 70 victims, including two NBC men. [video shows people running]

"The two U.S. reporters and the other victims of this bloody putsch were shot by U.S. tanks and weapons, which the Pentagon has showered on the Thai Army. Of course, these arms were destined for other ends. [Word indistinct] so that Thailand should serve Washington's militaristic plans in South Asia faithfully. Twice since World War II the United States has used the Thai Army, during U.S. imperialist aggression against Korea and Vietnam.

"In the past few years Thailand has become a U.S. bridgehead for the undeclared war against Cambodia. Gangs of Khmer counterrevolutionaries have made their nests on its territory, and at the command of the CIA, they raid Cambodian border villages.

"The militarization of Thailand, and the use of its territory and Armed Forces for the sake of aims alien to its national interests, have led to a worsening of the political, social, and economic problems inside the country. It is not by chance that the plotters used the population's growing discontent and came out against the current regime under the standard of the so-called "Revolutionary Party", which included, military, police, and civilians who had been deposed from their share of power."

But recently there has been a movement toward normalizing relations with its neighbors in Indochina, as illustrated by the Thai-Lao talks. The socialist states want peace and good-neighborliness in their area, which would also lead to the normalization of the internal situation in those countries being used by imperialism to instigate conflicts. [video shows U.S. military tainers watching Thai soldiers parachuting]

SRV DEFENSE MINISTER VAN TIEN DUNG VISIT REPORTED

Leningrad CPSU Meeting

LD091851 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1730 GMT 9 Sep 85

[Text] Army General Van Tien Dung, member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee Politburo and SRV minister of National Defense, who is in our country, had a conversation today at the Leningrad CPSU Oblast committee. A meeting also took place with the command of the Leningrad military district.

Talk With Gromyko

LD101735 Moscow TASS in English 1655 GMT 10 Sep 85

["Conversation in the Kremlin" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, September 10 TASS -- Member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR Andrey Gromyko received in the Kremlin today General of the Army Van Tien Dung, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam, minister of National Defence of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, who is staying in the Soviet Union on an official friendly visit.

Andrey Gromyko and Van Tien Dung expressed their unanimous opinion that Soviet-Vietnamese cooperation in all spheres is making a weighty contribution to the cause of socialist and communist construction in both countries. It was noted in detail that this cooperation is an important factor of peace in Southeast Asia and on the Asian Continent as a whole. Vietnam's efforts to develop relations with the states of its region have the understanding of all who want to have there a zone of peace and stability. Many states, including a number of ASEAN member countries, clearly realise that peaceful development alone accords with their national interests.

On the other hand, the attempts by imperialist forces to impose their policy do not accord with the interests of the region's countries. The constructive measures taken by Vietnam jointly with Laos and Kampuchea and having for their aim the improvement of the situation in that zone have the Soviet Union's full support.

The Communist Party of Vietnam and the government of the country, it was stated by Van Tien Dung, express deep satisfaction with the cooperation with the Soviet Union. The SRV actively supports all of the USSR's peace initiatives.

The Soviet Union's and Vietnam's common evaluation of the present interntional situation and the causes of its aggravation was confirmed. Andrey Gromyko and Van Tien Dung expressed confidence that the cohesion of the states of the socialist community, the closer coordination of their policy along with the vigorous interaction of all detachments coming out for peace can change the international climate for the better. Peace and curbing the arms race were and remain the aims of the USSR and the SRV.

Departure for Tour

LD102342 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 10 Sep 85

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] SRV Minister of National Defense Van Tien Dung left Moscow for a trip around the country. At the airport he was seen off by Comrade Sokolov and other officials. [video shows still photograph captioned "USSR TV photo" of Sokolov and Van Tien Dung shaking hands]

SOLOMENTSEV, OTHERS ATTEND SRV JUBILEE MEETING

PM081920 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Sep 85 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "In Honor of the Holiday"]

[Text] Soviet people are marking the 40th anniversary of the victory of the August Revolution and the proclamation of Vietnamese independence together with the fraternal Vietnamese people. A ceremonial meeting of representatives of the capital's working people, held in the House of Unions Hall of Columns in Moscow, 30 August to open a month of Soviet-Vietnamese friendship in our country was devoted to this event.

The presidium comprised M.S. Solomentsev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the CPSU Central Committee Party Control Committee; V.P. Nikonov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; G. Pallayev, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; N.V. Talyzin, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, leaders of a number of ministries and departments, and representatives of party, soviet, and public organizations. Tran Xuan Bach, secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam (CPV) Central Committee; members of the delegation headed by him from the Vietnamese-Soviet Friendship Society, which had come to participate in events linked with the month, and Dinh Nho Liem, SRV ambassador to the USSR, were also present.

The main speaker, Pilot-Cosmonaut G.S. Titov, chairman of the Soviet-Vietnamese Friendship Society Central Board, noted that Soviet people are proud that, true to the principles of fraternal internationalism, they have invariably stood alongside the Vietnamese people at all stages of their struggle to win freedom and independence and build a new, socialist society. Over 40 years Soviet-Vietnamese friendship has stood the test of time and been tempered both in the grim war years and in peacetime. It is strong and indissoluble and effectively serves the interests of the two countries' peoples and the cause of peace and socialism. The official friendly visit to the USSR this June by the SRV party and government delegation headed by Le Duan, general secretary of the CPV Central Committee, and the friendly meeting between the Vietnamese leader and M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, were an important step along the road of the all-around development and deepening of Soviet-Vietnamese brotherhood and cooperation.

"The victory of the August Revolution in Vietnam was the continuation of the Great October Socialist Revolution," Tran Xuan Bach stated in his speech. He spoke of the achievements of Socialist Vietnam, which is building a new life, noting that his motherland's people are striding along the road indicated by V.I. Lenin. The delegation head expressed profound gratitude to the CPSU, the Soviet state, and all Soviet people for their effective aid to the Vietnamese people.

"Strengthening and developing friendship and solidarity with the Soviet Union," the delegation head stressed, "is the invariable strategic principle of Vietnam's Communist Party and people."

The meeting participants familiarized themselves with the photo exhibition "USSR-SRV: Friendship, Cooperation, and Solidarity" devoted to the 40th anniversary of Vietnamese independence, which has opened at the House of Unions.

PRESS VIEWS POL POT RESIGNATION AS 'GIMMICK'

LD052238 Moscow TASS in English 1813 GMT 5 Sep 85

[Text] Phnom Penh, September 5 TASS -- the decision to dismiss Pol Pot from the post of "commander in chief" of the military units based on Thailand's territory and opposing the legitimate government of the People's Republic of Kampuchea is simply a gimmick designed to deceive the public opinion, the Kampuchean news agency SPK said.

The essence of the Pol Pot clique has not changed. It is responsible for the extermination of three million Kampucheans. The Kampuchean people demands that the criminal clique be completely removed and an end be put to it as a military and political force, the agency stresses.

Hanoi, September 5 TASS -- The newspaper NHAN DAN has described the reshuffle in the camp of the emigree Khmer reaction as a fresh farce.

The newspaper cites statements by the leaders of "Democratic Kampuchea", mass media of the ASEAN and Western countries admitting that the dropping of Pol Pot from the post of "commander in chief" is just a fresh manoeuvre. This is a subterfuge aimed to camouflage the bloody character of the Pol Pot men. It is aimed at deceiving the participants in the current foreign ministers' conference of the non-aligned countries in Luanda and trying to preserve for the Pol Pot men the seat of Kampuchea unlawfully occupied by them at the U.N.

At the same time, Pol Pot's "resignation" is evidence of the defeat suffered by the Pol Pot men and their masters. Yet this does not at all mean that imperialism and reaction have dissociated themselves from the Pol Pot men. On the contrary, they use them, as before, as the main tool in the struggle against the countries of Indochina, for undermining stability in South-East Asia and implementing their expansionist designs in that region. All this is an obstacle to a normalisation of the situation in the region. National concord in Kampuchea should be based on the removal of the Pol Pot clique as a military and political force, the newspaper NHAN DAN stresses.

SOVIET LEADERS GREET BULGARIA ON NATIONAL DAY

LD081642 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 8 Sep 85

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the USSR Council of Ministers have sent greetings to Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party, and chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, and to Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Republic's Council of Ministers, in connection with the national holiday of the People's Republic of Bulgaria -- the 41st anniversary of the socialist revolution. The greetings say:

Having set out on the path of socialist construction, the working people of Bulgaria, under the leadership of their tried and tested vanguard the Bulgarian Communist Party have, in close cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other fraternal countries of socialism, implemented fundamental political and socio-economic transformations.

Socialist Bulgaria is an important factor for peace and security in the Balkans and in Europe as a whole. It makes a constructive contribution to the comprehensive strengthening of the Warsaw Pact, the consolidation of unity and cohesion among the countries of the socialist community, and the deepening of socialist economic integration within the CEMA framework. The consistent and principled foreign policy of the People's Republic of Bulgaria has won for her a high degree of international authority. Soviet people highly evaluate dynamically developing Soviet-Bulgarian cooperation which embraces the most varied spheres of life.

The CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the USSR Council of Ministers wish all the Bulgarian people happiness and prosperity, and fresh successes in the construction of a developed socialist society.

Bulgarian Envoy Greets Soviets

LD091936 Moscow Televsion Service in Russian 1430 GMT 9 Sep 85

[From the "Vremya newscast; talk by Bulgarian Ambassador Dimitur Zhulev]

[Text] [Announcer] Taking part in our program is Dimitur Zhulev, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Republic of Bulgaria to the USSR.

[Begin Zhulev recording in Russian] Dear Soviet friends. We are marking our national day in a year when the whole of progressive mankind is festively celebrating the 40th anniversary of victory over German fascism and Japanese militarism, and bowing before the supreme feat of the Soviet people. In routing the aggressors, the glorious Red Army brought freedom to a number of countries of Europe and Asia. With its decisive help, on 9 September 1944, the struggle of our people, under the leadership of the party, was crowned by the victory of the socialist revolution. Indeed, for 41 years, with fraternal aid from the Soviet Union, in the family of the socialist community, the Bulgarian people have built a developed, industrial, agrarian socialist state, and are confidently proceeding toward the 13th BCP Congress. The unity of the BCP and CPSU, and their loyalty to the principles of Marxism-Leninism is the basis of the indestructible union between our countries and peoples.

The accords between Comrades Zhivkov and Gorbachev, the long-term cooperation program up to the year 2000 signed by them, have become a new mighty impetus for the rapprochement of Bulgaria and the USSR.

The experience of cooperation accumulated, the enormous economic and scientific-technical potential of CEMA member-countries and the collective decisions by fraternal parties are the guarantee of the successful development of the socialist community.

The aggressive course of the imperialism of the United States and NATO threatens the peaceful building of socialism, social progress, and life on earth. We are doing everything possible to strengthen the defensive might of the Warsaw Pact, the reliable shield of peace.

We support the peace-loving Leninist course of the foreign policy of the USSR, the principled and realistic appraisal of the situation in the world given by Comrade Gorbachev in his replies to TIME magazine. Pursuing a coordinated foreign policy line, Bulgaria is consistently fighting to set up a nuclear-free zone in the Balkans, and for goodneighborliness and peace throughout the world.

On behalf of the Bulgarian people, accept, dear friends, cordial gratitude for your friendship and love, and fraternal wishes for health and happiness and successes in the preparations for the 27th CPSU Congress.

Thank you for your attention. [end recording]

SOVIET-BULGARIAN ECONOMIC COMMISSION MEETS

PM060947 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 5 Sep 85 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Commission Session"]

[Text] Sofia, 4 Sep -- The 29th session of the Soviet-Bulgarian Intergovernmental Commission for Economic, Scientific, and Technical Cooperation was held here 2-4 September. The Soviet delegation was headed by N.V. Talyzin, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and the Bulgarian delegation by A. Lukanov, deputy chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers.

The commission examined the main questions of Soviet-Bulgarian cooperation stemming from the accords reached at the meeting this year between CPSU Central Committee General Secretary M.S. Gorbachev and BCP Central Committee General Secretary T. Zhivkov.

There was discussion of joint measures by the sides to implement the Long-Term Program for Developing Economic, Scientific, and Technical Cooperation between the USSR and Bulgaria in the period through the year 2000, which it is intended to confirm shortly.

There was also discussion of progress in implementing direct ties among enterprises, and instructions were issued to expand them and to organize new joint scientific and technical associations in the machine-building sphere. A sector program was signed on economic, scientific, and technical cooperation and production specialization and cooperation in the machine tool and tool-building industry between the USSR and Bulgaria in the period through the year 2000.

The commission's work proceeded in a businesslike, comradely atmosphere in a spirit of fraternal friendship and full mutual understanding.

The Soviet delegation head was received by T. Zhivkov and by G. Filipov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers.

ZAYKOV, DELEGATION ARRIVE IN GERA 10 SEP

Ties With GDR Praised

LD102058 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1830 GMT 10 Sep 85

[Text] A delegation of the USSR Supreme Soviet delegation, which is on an official friendly visit to the GDR, arrived in Gera today where a warm meeting took place with leaders of the Gera District.

Addressing those present at the meeting, Comrade Zaykov, the head of Soviet parliamentaians, said that the numerous expressions of respect and linking for the Soviet people with which delegation members are met throughout the GDR are proof of the firm fraternal ties linking our people and states.

Delegation Members Named

PM101637 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 10 Sep 85 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Departure From Moscow"]

[Text] A delegation of the USSR Supreme Soviet headed by L.N. Zaykov, member of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, left Moscow for the GDR 9 September on an offical friendly visit at the invitation of the GDR People's Chamber.

The delegation was seen off at the airfield by M.V. Zimyanin secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; G. Pallayev, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; A.E. Voss, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet's of Nationalities; T.N. Menteshashvili, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, G.Kh. Shakhnazarov, deptuy chief of a CPSU Central committee section, and other officials.

Among the send-off party was E. Winkelmann, GDR Ambassador to the USSR.

At Berlin Airport, the delegation was greeted by H. Sindermann, member of the Politburo of the SED Central Committee and president of the GDR People's Chamber, other officials, and also V.I. Kochemasov, USSR ambassador to the GDR.

BRIEFS

USSR-POLAND TOURISM PROTOCOL -- A protocol on cooperation in the sphere of toursim for 1986-1990 between the USSR State Committee for Foreign Tourism and the Polish People's Republic main committee for tourism was signed in Moscow today (5 September). This document envisages expansion of tourist contacts of the two countries. It will serve the cause of further strengthening friendship and cooperation between the Polish and the Soviet peoples. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1830 GMT 5 Sep 85 LD]

BUNDESTAG BUDGET, FOREIGN POLICY DEBATES REPORTED

PM100951 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Sep 85 First Edition p 5

[Own correspondent Y. Yakhontov dispatch: "Debates in the FRG Bundestag"]

[Text] Bonn, 6 Sep -- The 3-day debate on the country's draft state budget for 1985 has ended in the FRG Bundestag. The speeches by the federal chancellor, other leading politicians from the ruling conservative-liberal coalition, and also from opposition parties have shown that the cabinet is incapable of proposing specific practical ways to eliminate the unemployment reigning in the FRG, and is unwilling to give up further offensives against the working people's rights.

Referring to the lack of funds to combat unemployment and improve the situation of pensioners and low-paid citizens, the government requested money at the same time, as soon as the discussion turned to the military budget, to increase the arms race. Expenditures for military purposes are planned to increase by Dl.3 billion in 1986. They want to appropriate a total of 75 billion for militarist purposes.

H.-J. Vogel, chairman of the Social Democratic Party of Germany [SPD] faction, described the draft budget as "a draft of unfulfilled promises" in his speech. Tax concessions are granted primarily to the richest people. A. Fuchs, deputy chairman of the SPD faction, noted that the blame for reaching "a record level of mass unemployment" lies with the government.

A stormy and sharp debate also took place during the discussion of the FRG Government's foreign policy. The chancellor gave assurances that the FRG is interested in the consolidation of peace, in success at the Geneva meeting between the leaders of the United States and the USSR, in a sharp reduction of offensive nuclear weapons on the planet, in prevention of the militarization of space, and in a comprehensive ban on nuclear tests and a total ban on chemical weapons. Immediately following these wonderful declarations, however, H. Kohl hastened to declare that he "does not share the Soviet point of view" regarding the fact that there are adequate national verification means to ensure compliance with any bans that may be announced. Thus, he in fact failed to support the Soviet initiative for unilateral termination of nuclear explosions.

Aware that the government's intention to join in the elaboration of the American "star wars" project is unpopular in the FRG, the chancellor attempted to assure the Bundestag deputies, and simultaneously the West German public, that this issue has not yet been decided.

In his speech H. Ehmke, deputy chairman of the SPD faction, leveled acute and conclusive criticism against "the government's inaction in the sphere of disarmament and security."

The attempt by the ruling coalition parties to present the discussion of the draft budget as a triumphal march by the present cabinet has clearly failed.

FRG COMMUNIST PARTY'S MIES VIEWS FRG-USSR TIES

LD101037 Moscow TASS in English 1028 GMT 10 Sep 85

[Text] Bonn, September 10 TASS -- The thirtieth anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the Federal Republic of Germany and the USSR is an important historic event which teaches a good political lesson, Herbert Mies, chairman of the German Communist Party, writes in the newspaper UNSERE ZEIT.

Way back in 1955, the GCP leader syas, when terrible memories of the perfidious attack by Hitler Germany on the Soviet Union were still fresh in the minds of people, the Soviet Union extended a hand of mutual understanding to the FRG. The path from establishing diplomatic relations to concluding the Moscow treaty of 1970 was a long and difficult one. But it is precisely in this direction that we should move forward.

All the peace forces of the FRG, all realistically minded politicians, Herbert Mies said, should make their contribution to the campaign for the withdrawal of American first-strike nuclear missiles from West German territory and for the FRG to refuse to participate in the realisation of Reagan's sinister plans for "star wars".

Relations between the FRG and the USSR should develop on the basis of the principles of peaceful coexistence and for the benefit of the two nations. This is dictated by common sense, Herbert Mies stressed. And for our people this is a matter of vital importance. We, Communists in the FRG, have always been guided by this and therefore we are in the vanguard of the forces coming out for friendship with the Soviet Union. Strained relations with the Soviet Union have never been in the interests of our people, nor the government's willingness to let the country's territory and its economic and scientific potential be used by the USA for military preparations.

USSR-FRG COLLOQUIUM DISCUSSES TRADE PROBLEMS

LD102036 Moscow TASS in English 2007 GMT 10 Sep 85

[Text] Tbilisi, September 10 TASS -- The discussion on the problems of economic, scientific and technical relations between the USSR and West Germany, which took place at the public colloquium of the two countries today, demonstrated the mutual desire to broaden contacts, Ivan Gaydayenko, general secretary of the Soviet Chamber of Commerce and Industry, believes. He comments the results of the economic discussion at a TASS request.

"We believe -- and the colloquium has confirmed it -- that medium-sized and small West German companies can play an important role alongside large firms in bilateral trade. They often have a wealth of technological and engineering experience in a specific narrow field and can be competent partners to Soviet foreign trade organizations." Gaydayenko said that at present the medium-sized and small companies of West Germany account for about 40 per cent of Soviet-West German trade.

Today's discussion, the general secretary of the Soviet Chamber of Commerce and Industry continued, showed that West Germany had an interest in participation in projects planned for the next five years. West German companies have broad opportunities to do so. "Naturally, the success of the West German companies on the Soviet market will depend on the competitiveness of their output, on financing terms and on other factors."

Gaydayenko drew attention to the fact that trade regulations in West Germany discriminated against the USSR. These include quantitative constraints on several hundreds of Soviet exports, high customs tariffs and COCOM lists restricting exports to the USSR. "We believe that the removal of obstacles and restrictions would equally serve the interests of the Soviet Union and West Germany," Ivan Gaydayenko said.

In the afternoon today the participants in the colloquium made a sightseeing tour of Tbilisi. The colloquium will close tomorrow.

USSR-UK TRADE TIES ADVANTAGEOUS, EXPANDING

PM100811 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Sep 85 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Advantageous Partner"]

[Text] London, 7 Sep -- The Soviet Union is an extremely advantageous partner for commercial and industrial firms in Western countries, including Britain, (Dzh.) Mayhew-Saunders, president of the Soviet-British Chamber of Trade, has stated. Speaking to representatives of British business circles and journalists, he described the chamber's activity aimed at galvanizing Anglo-Soviet trade and economic relations.

Some 550 British companies are currently members of the Soviet-British Chamber of Trade. They have all seen the advantage to be gained from developing relations with the Soviet Union, (Dzh.) Mayhew-Saunders said. Recently British business circles' interest in gaining access to the Soviet market has grown particularly markedly, he stressed. The increased number of delegations of British businessmen which visited the USSR this year was a reflection of that interest. Soviet-British trade and economic cooperation has good prospects for further development, the president of the chamber of trade pointed out.

CPSU GROUP VISITS PORTUGAL'S 'AVANTE!' FESTIVAL

PM101315 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Sep 85 Second Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Bound For Newspaper Festival"]

[Text] On 5 September a CPSU and PRAVDA delegation, headed by I.S. Gustov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and first deputy chairman of the CPSU Central Committee Party Control Committee, left Moscow for Lisbon to participate in the AVANTE! festival at the invitation of the Portuguese Communist Party Central Committee.

Festival Ends

LD091627 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0648 GMT 9 Sep 85

[Excerpts] Lisbon, 9 Sep TASS -- Correspondent Gennadiy Petrov reports: The traditional festival of AVANTE!, the central organ of the Portuguese Communist Party, has ended here. Taking part in the festival were representatives of fraternal communist and workers' parties and newspapers from almost 40 countries, including a delegation from the CPSU, headed by I.S. Gustov, member of the CPSU Central Committee, first deputy chairman of the Party Control Committee under the CPSU Central Committee.

SUPREME SOVIET PRESIDIUM GREETS AL-QADHDHAFI

LD101545 Moscow TASS in English 1540 GMT 10 Sep 85

[Text] Moscow, September 10 TASS -- The Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR has sent a telegram to Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Libyan revolution, conveying to him and to the friendly people of the Libyan Jamahiriyah congratulations and best of wishes on the occasion of the 16th anniversary of the revolution of September 1, 1969.

In his reply telegram Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, expressed gratitude for the sincere congratulations and good wishes and on his part wished the friendly Soviet people progress and flourishing.

1ST ROUND OF SOVIET-IRANIAN ECONOMIC TALKS OPENS

LD101902 Tehran IRNA in English 1840 GMT 10 Sep 85

[Text] Tehran, Sept. 10, IRNA -- The first round of talks between a visiting Iranian delegation to Moscow and officials of the Soviet economic relations committee started in Moscow on Tuesday.

The two sides reiterated their interest in expansion of bilateral cooperation in the fields of commerce, economics and technology. They also discussed the obstacle in this regard.

A future ministerial meeting between Iran and the Soviet Union for establishing a joint economic commission was another topic discussed at this meeting.

The Iranian delegation headed by economic director general of Iran's Foreign Ministry, Mohammad Hoseyn Adeli, is expected to meet with high ranking Soviet economic and political authorities.

One of the objectives of the delegaton's visit to Moscow is to prepare the grounds for reviving the two countries' joint economic commission. The two sides are to decide on the venue and date for holding the commission.

'GOODWILL,' 'STATESMANSHIP' NEEDED BY IRAN, IRAQ

NC101018 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1600 GMT 9 Sep 85

[Unattributed commentary]

[Excerpts] The fires of the Iran-Iraq war have been burning for 5 years now. This war is adding to the economic problems of Iran and Iraq on an ever-increasing scale. It is creating new problems and has dealt a serious blow to the unity of anti-imperialist forces in the region. Furthermore, it is complicating the Arabs' fight for a just solution to the problems of the Near East and for a solution to the Palestinian issue.

All this makes it much easier for imperialism and Zionism to implement their plans. They seek to consolidate the results of Israel's aggression, reach new separate deals with perfidious elements in the Arab world, and formulate new plans that work against the regional countries' national liberation movements and oppose their independence, freedom, and sovereignty.

Although such calamitous outcomes are so clearly opposed to the national interests of the Iranian and Iraqi peoples and of all anti-imperialist forces in the region, the war between these two neighboring countries goes on. However, as events have shown, the more the two sides feed the war with additional weapons and human and material losses and the more they try to alter the course of events in their favor by force, the less able is either side to score a military victory over the other. The front has remained stable for a long time now, and is different from the official pre-war boundary between Iran and Iraq. All of Iran's recent offensives were without any significant results and only inflicted more losses on both sides.

This war is actually stalemated now. Therefore, what are the goals of this meaningless war and fratricide? What serious reason can be given to explain why this war, with its ever-increasing destruction and death, must continue? There are enough facts to prove that there is not a single difference between Iran and Iraq that cannot be solved peacefully through talks if both sides show goodwill and statesmanship. Political foresight and insight, the careful consideration of objective facts, and the avoidance of ambitious presumptuousness, which has reached the point of intervention in the domestic affairs of another country, are elements that can help Iran and Iraq break the stalemate of war and bloodshed.

From the very start of this war and in all its stages, the Soviet Union has worked to halt the conflict as soon as possible and to solve all the problems between the two countries through political means and talks. The peaceful solution of these problems is undoubtedly in the interest of the Iranian and Iraq peoples. It will also serve the causes of national progress and social and economic development in both countries. Their anti-imperialist struggles will be helped as well. This kind of solution is the only way out of the impasse facing these neighboring countries in this long, bloody, and meaningless war.

PALESTINIAN-AMAL CLASHES CONTINUE IN LEBANON

PM101313 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 10 Sep 85 Morning Edition p 1

[Correspondence Ye. Korshunov dispatch: "The Artillery Continues To Thunder"]

[Text] Beirut -- For 7 days now fighting has been continuing in Beirut between the inhabitants of the Burj al-Barainah Palestinian refugee camp and the "militia" of the Shi'ite Amal organization supported by the Lebanese Army's 6th Brigade.

According to incomplete data, 50 people have been killed and more than 180 wounded during this period; many houses in the camp have been destroyed. The Beirut newspapers are writing about the second phase of the "war of the camps." Some time ago, with the help of Syria and Lebanon's patriotic forces, a cease-fire was achieved and a political agreement concluded which was intended to avert such bloodshed in the future. Now this agreement has been practically wrecked.

The Beirut newspapers carry a communique issued by the Palestine National Salvation Front (PNSF) which states that dozens of Palestinians have been executed or arrested in the last few days. In particular, the communique declares: "For the 6th day in succession the Amal organization has been continuing its operations against the Palestinian people in the Burj al-Barainah camp and in the Harat Hurayk Quarter, despite the unilateral cease-fire announced by the PNSF.... The camp is under fire from heavy artillery, tanks, and machineguns. We demand an immediate halt to the slaughter and the condemnation of its organizers." The PNSF has also appealed to everyone who signed the 17 June agreement in Damascus on halting the "war of the camps" to intervene decisively" ...and put an end to the bloodshed." However, on the morning on 9 September artillery fire continues to be heard from the region of the Palestinian camps.

JORDAN'S CHIEF OF GENERAL STAFF TO VISIT MID-SEP

PM091742 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 10 Sep 85 First Edition p 3

[Unattributed report: "Official Visit"]

[Text] At the invitation of Marshal of the Soviet Union S.F. Akhromeyev, chief of the Armed Forces general staff and USSR first deputy defense minister, Lieutenant General Abu Talib, chief of the general staff of the Armed Forces of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, will make an official visit to the Soviet Union in mid-September of this year.

WPE CENTRAL COMMITTEE BEGINS WORK IN ADDIS ABABA

EA061742 Moscow International Service in Amharic 1530 GMT 3 Sep 85

[Text] The third regular session of the Workers Party of Ethiopia [WPE] Central Committee has begun its work in Addis Ababa. We will present the report prepared by Georgiy Tanov.

The meeting is unique because the first anniversary of the party's formation is being celebrated at this time. On the eve of the session, meetings were held at all the party's basic, district, provincial, and related organizations. Central Committee members of the Politburo [as heard] attended these meetings and delivered speeches. Their meetings have shown that the young party is speedily acquiring ideological and organizational strength. To overcome the major drought disaster is a serious test of the party's capability. The issue has been placed on the agenda of the current regular session.

Since the party's founding congress was held a year ago, major work has been carried out to push the construction of the economic sector and to implement the settlement program to alleviate the effects of the drought. The WPE has coordinated all its existing reserve forces and deployed mass organizations, students, and the Armed Forces for the struggle. Some 500,000 needy people have been transferred to areas of the country that contain 85 percent of Ethiopia's water resources and 9 million hectares of fertile virgin soil. The 10-year economic development plan and short-term development plans have been reviewed, and priority has been given to the laying of a sound foundation in agricultural work to solve the food problem. The aid for CEMA member-governments has been given for this purpose.

The calamity that has befallen the people of Ethiopia has been made worse by the work of internal and external reaction. It is indisputable that the visit to the country by Peter McPherson, administrator of the U.S. Agency for International Development, on the occasion of the 11th anniversary of the Ethiopian revolution and the first anniversary of the formation of WPE was of an intimidating nature. It is quite clear that during the visit attempts were made to devise means for stipulating conditions for the provision of food aid by interfering in Ethiopia's internal affairs. Ethiopians, however, have not succumbed to this attempt.

The struggle that is being waged against drought and famine has achieved encouraging results. It has been possible to overcome the problem primarily because party members were deployed in all positions of responsibility.

Among other issues being focused upon by the current regular session are the major issues of government construction. A special preparatory commission has been set up to draft the constitution of the future people's democratic republic. The regular session has passed a resolution on presenting the draft to the public and various mass organizations have been invited to express their opinions on the draft.

In addition to the WPE's growing credibility in the international forum, its existing cooperation with progressive countries, especially with the communist parties of socialist countries, is expanding. When Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam met Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev in March this year, the two sides affirmed their resolute stand to further strengthen relations between the CPSU and the WPE.

The Soviet Union is fully aware not only of the positive results and victories consolidated by its friend, Ethiopia, but also of the major and complex problems it is facing. It also admires the efforts being made by the WPE to overcome these problems. In this respect, the Soviet Union has no doubt that the WPE Central Committee's third regular session will play a major role by approving the WPE action program covering 1985-1986.

WPE Plenum Decisions

LD052235 Moscow TASS in English 1700 GMT 5 Sep 85

[Text] Addis Ababa, September 5 TASS -- The plenum of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Ethiopia has closed here. Its participants discussed the course of preparations for establishing the people's democratic republic of Ethiopia and other political and socio-economic issues. The principled foreign policy of Ethiopia for the development of close cooperation with the countries of socialist community and all progressive forces of the world has been reaffirmed.

The plenary meeting passed a decision to set up a constitutional committee, which is called upon to draft the fundamental law of the future republic. The drafting, the resolution notes, will be held with the active participation of broad sections of the working people.

The plenary meeting pointed out that positive results had been achieved in implementing the programme drawn up by the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Ethiopia for overcoming the consequences of the drought. Special attention will be further devoted to the resettlement of inhabitants from the arid regions to fertile provinces, which is being carried out within its framework.

The Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Ethiopia has outlined a number of measures directed at increasing the output of foods and making a more effective use of Ethiopia's natural wealth.

Decisions have been passed on questions of strengthening the country's defence capacity and perfecting the people's control system.

BRIEFS

SYRIAN-SOVIET OIL PROTOCOL -- A Soviet-Syrian protocol for cooperation in the field of petroleum industry for the years 1985-1986 was signed today in Moscow. The protocol specifies the expansion of the Soviet aid to Syria in the field of developing and modernizing its national petroleum industries. According to the protocol, the Soviet and Syrian petroleum organizations will very soon carry out joint exploration operations in Syrian territory. A special computing center will be constructed in Syria that will be equipped with Soviet electronic computers. Ghazi al-Durubi, the Syrian oil minister, praised the Soviet-Syrian cooperation in the field of petroleum industry. He pointed out that this cooperation contributes a great deal to the issue of establishing and developing the Syrian national petroleum industry and the Syrian economy. [Text] [Moscow International Service in Arabic 0430 GMT 9 Sep 85 LD]

GORBACHEV 7 SEP SPEECH AT TSELINOGRAD CONFERENCE

LD101646 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 10 Sep 85

[From the "Vremya" newscast; video addresses by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev at a 7 September Tselinograd party and economic aktiv conference]

[Text] A conference of the party and economic aktiv of Kazakhstan's oblasts, and krays and oblasts of Siberia and the Urals, was held in Tselinograd on 7 September. It dealt with questions of implementing the food program and accelerating scientific and technological progress in agriculture and other branches of the agro-industrial complex.

Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev spoke at the conference.

[Begin recording] Dear comrades, we have invited party and administrative workers of a number of Siberian and Urals oblasts, krays of the Russian Federation and Kazakhstan, a large group of secretaries of the rural rayon party committees, including kolkhoz chairman, sovkhoz directors, and agricultural scientists to take part in today's [7 September] meeting in Tselinograd. We will talk about party and economic matters. One can say that following the CPSU Central Committee April Plenum, a stage of direct preparations for our party's 27th congress began.

Intensive work is under way in the country. All labor workforces in towns and in the countryside, all spheres of life of Soviet society are involved. Currently we have to resolve, all at the same time, many complex and simultantously important and essential tasks, tasks of today and tasks for the future. It is perhaps in this that the main distinguishing feature and difficulty of the present stage is to be found. But it is also this that determines the enormous significance of the work we are carrying out during the present, responsible period. The reports and elections campaign in party organizations gathers momentum daily. Communists' reports and elections meetings always constitute a major event in the life of the CPSU. And if one takes into consideration the new tasks that we now face, and the fact that we are approaching the next party congress, the significance of the reports and elections campaign grows immeasurably.

We hope that the campaign will take place in the spirit of adherence to party principles, constructive criticism and self-criticism, and high responsibility of Communists to the people. The Central Committee expects that from the current reports and elections campaign, the party organizations will emerge organizationally and ideologically strengthened, freed from all that impeded their active work, and capable of inspiring, organizing, and leading the labor collectives toward solving the difficult and, at the same time, noble tasks our country is now facing.

This will be largely determined by whom the Communists elect to the leading bodies of party organizations and, above all, as secretaries of primary party organizations and party committees. Of course, Communists can see more clearly whom should be trusted. It is important to approach this from principled positions. What does this mean? To put it plainly, in settling the question of the composition of electoral bodies of party organizations, one must proceed from and be guided by party interests, the interests of the cause, and nothing else.

The 27th CPSU Congress has to adopt the party's new program, and the main directions of economic and social development for the 12th 5-Year Plan period and for the period up to the year 2000. Preparation of these documents is being completed, and after examination at the Party Central Committee plenum, they will be published for discussion.

Such an approach to preparation of the documents for the coming party congress, when not only the leading bodies of the party and state, but all Communists, all working people, are taking part, will make it possible, we hope, to submit to the congress scientifically-based proposals enriched with the experience of the whole party, the experience of the people.

Speaking of all this, I would like at the same time to voice one wish: One certainly should not wait until both the program and the main directions are adopted by the congress, but act vigorously even now in the spirit of the times. You and I already have our main reference points defined, and we must go forward persistently, not give way to difficulties, matching our practical activities with the directions of the CPSU Central Committee April Plenum and the subsequent Central Committee decisions.

Soviet people, in whom it has ever been natural to take to heart the destiny of their country and its achievements and problems, well understand -- and I say this with great confidence -- that the targets the CPSU is setting for the country and the Soviet people, targets of huge scope, will require the greatest efforts to implement, a high degree of organization and discipline, an innovatory approach, boldness and decisiveness, and persistence in carrying through to its end the job which has been started.

We may have not only successes but mistakes, although of course we would like there to be as few as possible. But we know that our ability will be enriched by new experience, and we will increase the speed of our progress. I would like to say yet again that the time in which we are living, and the tasks which we have come up against, demand that we be at the same time firm, decisive, and wise in carrying out our long-term planned, principled, political course.

One of the most important demands of our work under present conditions should be the capacity to solve both long-term as well as current tasks. Working out long-term goals and setting out the aims of our socioeconomic development are very important. I would put it this way: A society without future goals is doomed both politically and economically. But at the same time, we should be clearly aware that even the most exciting plans, the most beautiful long-term prospects, if not backed up with practical work and (?a search) for effective solutions, are worth nothing. It is a kind of Manilovism. [reference to Manilov, a character from Gogol's "Dead Soul", known for his insubstantial theoretical ideas]

The opinions which have been expressed enable me, comrades, to point out the tremendous importance of our present work on successfully completing this, the final year, of the 11th 5-Year Plan. It is important both from the viewpoint of carrying out our social programs, and, in a no less important respect, for creating the groundwork for the future, a good start for the 12th 5-Year Plan. We want to make the 12th a turning point so as to infuse more dynamism into the socialist economy, and indeed into the whole of Soviet society.

As far as the national economy is concerned, we started this year under difficult conditions. It was not only the unusually severe weather conditions which had an effect, but also insufficient preparedness for them.

In the first quarter, growth rates were only 2 percent; much effort was needed to increase them in the second quarter to 4 percent; and during the 8th month period to 3.4 percent. I would like to remind you that the 1985 plan mapped out growth rates of 3.9 percent. So we still have much work ahead of us. Each labor collective and party organization knows best of all its reserves and what has to be done to reach the level of plan tasks for the current year.

On behalf of the party Central Committee, I would just like to say in this connection that much can still be done in industry, in capital construction, transportation, and the sphere of services and trade in order to reach plan targets. I particularly want to single out the agrarian sector of our economy. In spite of difficulties, which are quite considerable in places, we can count on more than last year for the harvest of grain and other agricultural products, including fodders. There are real opportunities to cope with the plans for laying-in of livestock products. A decisive phase of the fight for this year's harvest has now begun. In the situation which is developing in the country's grain farming I can say that the state resources -- and this means the satisfaction of our varied requirements for grain, both for foodstuffs and for fodders -- will to a large extent be determined by the contribution of Kazakhstan, and the krays and oblasts of Siberia and the Urals. Taking this into account, the CPSU Central Committee and the government have given them much aid. And now it is up to you, comrades! We hope that the party organizations and workers of Kazakhstan and Siberian and Urals oblasts will carry out the grain harvest, this important economic campaign, with great energy and skill, and will make the country happy with a weighty contribution to the grain resources of the state.

Comrades! I would not like to talk with you about topical questions of the development of our agro-industrial complex, and about the rate of fulfillment of the food program. It is symbolic that following the examination of the state of affairs in the fuel and power complex, we are today discussing matters pertaining to foodstuffs. I will say that there can be no effective economy without either the former or the latter, and that it is impossible to resolve tasks of raising the prosperity of the people and the increasing of the country's economic and defense might without them. Profound understanding of the importance of these fundamental sectors of the Soviet economy is essential.

The creation of a reliable food base in the country on the basis of development of agriculture and the entire agro-industrial complex is an all-party and nationwide task. The Central Committee April plenum delivered a precise and principled directive concerning this: Realization of the Food Program is an urgent matter which demands particular attention. The starting point, it seems, for analysis of the contemporary state of agriculture and the agro-industrial complex is the May, 1982 plenum of the party Central Committee.

It has been a little more than 3 years since the plenum. Time has shown that we acted correctly in adopting at that plenum the Food Program and a number of major decisions on topical and urgent problems connected with the functioning of the agro-industrial complex.

Work on implementing the measures drawn up by the party is now proceeding in all directions. Profound modernization of agricultural machine-building is being carried out. This will make it possible to supply the full range of machines and equipment, necessary for fulfilling tasks relating to transferring agriculture onto an intensive footing, to collective and state farms.

Indices relating to the development of industry, production of mineral fertilizers, and other means of chemicalization of agriculture are close to meeting the tasks of the May plenum of the Central Committee. During these years the stock of improved lands has been substantially increased.

I should like to make special mention of the great scale of work being carried out in connection with the social transformation of rural areas. Construction of housing, cultural and domestic amenities, and roads has expanded. Along with the measures relating to increasing the material interest of agricultural workers, it is precisely the realization of these measures on the social level which creates favorable conditions for consolidating cadres in rural areas. The implementation of major measures to improve the economic and financial situation of collective and state farms on the basis of introducing new and higher procurement prices and increments to these is having a favorable effect upon the economic position of collective and state farms and upon the results of their economic activity.

Speaking about the general assessment of what has been done in the sphere of management of the agro-industrial complex, it can also be said only that the recent years have shown that we chose the right paths for solving this very difficult problem. There are still many questions here, of course, which must be further worked on and require solutions, but we are on the right path, and that is the chief thing I would like to stress.

In general, comrades, to sum up in a few words the overall result of our work since the May plenum, we can say that during this time we have learned a lot. Attitudes toward the problems of the development of the agro-industrial complex have changed significantly throughout the country as a whole. Questions concerning the development of agriculture and the industries which are linked to it are considered to be a national task. And, to an ever-increasing degree, orders from the countryside, its needs and requirements, are at the center of attention and are being fulfilled as a priority.

The question naturally arises: what effect does this all have on the results and activity of collective and state farms and other enterprises and organizations of the agro-industrial complex, and what gain has our society as a whole received overall? As for the overall volume of production of agriculture, the final data for 1983 and 1984 show that compared with the preceding 2 years of the 5-year plan, its output increased by 22,000 million rubles, or 9 percent. harvests of grain, potatoes, sugar beets, vegetables, and fruit have grown. During these years the average annual production of meat increased by 9 percent; milk, by 8 percent; eggs, by 6 percent.

I was saying that we are fully convinced that the plans for procurements of stockbreeding produce will be fulfilled this year. Taking this into account, procurement of stockbreeding produce will grow over the level of 1982; procurements of meat, measured in live weight, will grow by 2.5 million metric tons; of milk, by 9.2 million metric tons; and of eggs, by 3.5 billion units.

The positive changes in the output of agricultural produce, taking account of measures of an economic nature -- about which I have already spoken -- have also had an effect on the income and the efficiency of collective and state farm production as a whole. During these years the number of farms incurring losses has decreased significantly.

The level of profitability as a whole in kolkhoz and sovkhoz production rose. As you understand, the growth in output of agricultural produce had an effect on the per capita consumption of food products.

This year the level of consumption in the country, calculated per head of the population, is 78 kilograms of meat and fish, including 17.7 kilograms of fish, 318 kilograms of milk, 260 eggs, 134 kilograms of bread, 110 kilograms of potatoes, 106 kilograms of vegetables and cucurbits, 46 kilograms of fruit and berries, and almost 45 kilograms of sugar. And as a whole, the daily per capita consumption of food products is almost 3,400 calories. How can one assess this? For total calorie content of food, we are at the level of the most developed countries; for meat and fruit, per capita consumption here is still lower than in certain countries of the world, and somewhat less than the established rational norms of food intake. From this point of view, the acutest problem in the fulfillment of the Food Program is the inadequate production of meat. As for the other products -- milk, eggs, fish, sugar, vegetables, potatoes -- their per capita consumption levels are no lower, and in some cases higher, than in many countries, corresponding to or close to the food program targets. The population's demand for bread and bakery products is being satisfied in wide variety. But all the same, the problem of providing the population with food products is not yet fully solved. Demand for some of them exceeds what is available. This is connected with the fact that cash incomes here are rising more rapidly than output of food products. At the same time, state prices for staple food products have been virtually stable throughout 2 decades, although the costs of producing them are rising.

Meat, for example, is sold in our stores at a price two or three times lower than the expenditure which the state spends on its production. Now this difference is made up by state subsidy, which amounts to almost R20 billion a year on meat. An impressive sum, as you see. For comparison I shall quote you some data from countries in the West. The retail prices for food products there, calculated in Soviet rubles according to the official exchange rate here, are: bread, from R1 to R1.80 per kilogram; medium quality beef, from R4 to R6; beef sirloin and fillet, from R7 to R11 per kilogram.

The fact that staple foodstuffs in our country are accessible to all sections of the population is a big achievement of ours. But in speaking of this, one cannot fail to mention something else, something which is worrying many Soviet people, and about which they are writing to the Central Committee of our party. More and more letters are coming in from the working people in which they raise the question of a disrespectful attitude toward the labor of workers and peasants who contribute to the production of bread and other agricultural produce. Bread is life, write Comrades Ivanov and Mangalov from the village of Magansk in Krasnoyarsk Kray. It is our wealth, it is the strength and might of the motherland. And what is the attitude toward bread? Barbarous. We must finally tackle this problem head on. A second letter: we have no hungry people, notes Comrade Sukhanov from Moscow; loaves of white bread are being thrown into the rubbish bin. Livestock can be fed on leftovers from (?public catering). There are many such letters.

Clearly, comrades, there is something here to ponder, both in labor collectives and in the central organs; indeed, to put it bluntly, in every family. [brief applause] Our common concern is resolutely to change attitudes toward bread, and indeed to other food products. But in all this it is quite clear, comrades, that the main direction in solving the food problem is persistent work by the whole party and the whole people on the further development of agriculture and the agro-industrial complex as a whole, on fulfillment of the tasks posed by the Food Program.

Here, one could give several examples how the growth of the material-technical and economic possibilities, the changes of work conditions by cadres in many oblasts, krays and republics are being utilized poorly, and how they do not give the necessary return.

There are still people who have not been removed from their posts who look for the source of income for kolkhozes not in high yields, not in livestock productivity, not in economical management, but in the acquisition of budget allocations and bank credits. The shortcomings and blunders have seriously affected the results of measures taken for the achievement of greater stability of our agriculture and, above all, crop production.

Today I would again like to underline the following thought: We will not be able to change the weather. There is only one way, in the specific, sometimes complex conitions in which we must carry out our agricultural work. It is necessary to find the most effective ways and methods to achieve high yields and more stability in our agricultural work. It is necessary to find the most effective ways and methods to achieve high yields and more stability in our agriculture. I would say that this is the key problem of our work in the agro-industrial complex. I have to say that in the work of agricultural bodies and party organizations of krays and oblasts in Siberia, the Urals, and Kazakhstan, this is also a weak area and is strongly reflected in the agricultural production results.

In the 4 years of the 5-year plan, the majority of planned production tasks have not been fulfilled in Kazakhstan. The republic has a great debt in the sales of grain crops to the state; quality indices have worsened; field yields have fallen; as has livestock production.

In the past years the plans for the production and sale of grain crops to the state in many oblasts of the Urals and Siberia, and in the RSFSR, have been systematically unfulfilled. There is a great debt, the past 4 years, in the sales of grain crops from kolkhozes and sovkhozes of the Altay and Krasnoyarsk Krays: Novosibirsk, Orenburg, Chelyabinsk, and Kurgan Oblasts have failed to supply large enough volumes of milk and meat. It is not enough to say that the nonfulfillment of plans in the production and sales of grain crops evokes tension is satisfying the needs of the country; this consequently forces us to import grain crops and to spend considerable currency resources on this. The most important task -- necessary to achieve in any year, unfavorable weather conditions or not -- is for the country to harvest not less than 200 million metric tons of grain crops; in normal weather conditions, 250 or more million metric tons. This is, I would say, a strategic crops production task for the near future.

However, the problem of grain crops in not only their production, but also their rational use. We cannot make up for incomplete work in fodder production with large volumes. [Gorbachev hesitates]... the use of grain crops for fodder purposes. This practice is unsuitable, it is impermissible. The production of fodder at sovkhozes and kolkhozes must be undertaken in the same way as the production of grain crops, and to no less a degree, and in no worse way. This is, so to speak, two sides of one and the same coin. In recent years much has been done to introduce into the fodder crop rotation those crops which offer the opportunity to secure a rise in the level of foodstuffs, to ensure that they are well balanced, particularly in terms of protein, and also to create conditions for the continuous supply of green fodders -- a real "green conveyor belt."

On the whole, comrades, one must fight both for the harvest of fodder crops, and for raising the quality of fodder on the basis of the use of the modern achievements of science and the accumulated experience at kolkhozes and sovkhozes. Many farms already understand this well and have actively taken up the resolution of the problem of protein. Others count on help from state resources. One must support the former and decisively condemn the dependent mood of the latter.

Now, when plans are being formed for the new 5-year plan period, it is very important that at every kolkoz and sovkhoz, in each rayon, in all oblasts, krays and republics, all problems connected with building up meat resources in the country are thoroughly considered. This is a priority task.

In the final year of the 11th 5-Year Plan period, a rise in meat production of 2 million metric tons deadweight is expected, compared to 1980. In order to reach the indices of the food program, we have to double meat production in the 12th 5-Year Plan period. This is the scale of forthcoming work in this most critical sector of agriculture.

The question arises: How can such changes in the growth of agricultural production be secured; do we have the necessary conditins for this? I am answering this question, which I formulated, by coming to the point, and not just for effect. I want, on behalf of the Central Committee, to say here, in no uncertain terms, that we now have such opportunities and such conditions.

We are convinced of this, in particular, by the work of thousands of collective and state farms, a whole series of krays and oblasts. Our optimism is based on the tremendous possibilities inherent in the socialist system of management, enabling us in a planned manner to solve the urgent problems of the economy, to switch resources and to concentrate them on urgent tasks. This is how we have been operating in recent years, in implementing agrarian policy, and this line must be firmly implemented in the future as well. Our confidence that the aims set will be achieved is also based on the fact that a considerable economic potential has already been created in the countryside. The primary task now facing us is to ensure a high return from everything which is today at the disposal of agriculture and the agro-industrial sector as a whole. However, the level of return on assets in the countryside remains low. In Kurgan Oblast, the production assets of collective and state farms have increased by 12 percent in the 2 years since the May plenum of the Central Committee, but the volume of gross production has decreased by 5 percent. It is the same in Kustanay Oblast, where the growth of basic production assets in this period was 14 percent, whereas output of produce decreased. Reduction in the volume of agricultural produce, in spite of a noticeable rise in the level of provision of assets, has occurred in a number of other oblasts in the Russian Federation, the Ukraine, Kazakhstan, and Uzbekistan. The main link with which we must come to grips in order to solve the whole chain of practical tasks facing us in the countryside is the organization of production and labor of personnel at state and collective farms and all enterprises of the agro-industrial complex, and the widespread utilization of the already existing experience of highly productive and efficient work. Here, everything depends not only on additional capital investments, but on the businesslike attitude of our management cadres and party administrative and economic bodies.

I should like to dwell in somewhat more detail on certain practical questions. First, it is necessary to adopt more boldly the new progressive technologies and more efficient forms of utilizing material resources, concentrating them primarily in those directions and places where they can give the greatest return. Taking account of what I have already said, in the years of the forthcoming 5-year plan we must give priority attention to the cultivation of grain crops on the basis of intensive technologies. We now have our own experience, which has convincingly demonstrated what tremendous opportunities exist in the matter of the production of grain. This year about 17 million hectares of wheat and virtually all the corn for grain are being cultivated by intensive technologies. In spite of all the caprices of the weather, a considerable increase in the harvest is being achieved here. According to the data of the Ministry of Agriculture and VASKHNIL [Lenin All-Union Agricultural Academy], which have made a preliminary analysis of the results of work on the basis of intensive technologies, farms are obtaining in many areas 40-50 quintals per hectare of grain, 15-20 quintals higher than with conventional technologies.

That is why new technological preoesses are gaining ever stronger positions and their use is expanding.

Grain crops -- mainly winter and spring wheat -- will, in accordance with proposals received from the countryside, be cultivated for the 1986 harvest with the use of intensive technological processes on an area exceeding 31 million hectares, which, in essence, is doubling the acreage; corn will occupy 4 million hectares, thus totalling 35 million hectares. Taking into account the existence of good predecessor crops we can, in the very near future, increase the application of such technological processes to embrace an area of no less than 60 million hectares. It is also here that it is essential to concentrate, first and foremost, fertilizers, equipment, and other resources so as to obtain high guaranteed harvest yields and make grain production as stable as it must be. However, comrades, this is not the full extent of the matter. Today we had a brief meeting with the scientists from the institute in Shortandy. And all the same, the general view held by scientists and practical workers alike as a result of this short conversation boiled down to the following: that we have reached a stage when the main issue is technology and technological discipline in the fields.

What is now beginning to appear is a range of resources and equipment necessary to cultivate crops according to intensive technological processes. Fertilizers are appearing in quantities enabling us to provide them for these purposes; herbicides and pesticides are appearing. There do exist the means and the predecessor crops for 60 million hectares; hence, we do have something to work on -- to create a good background, to concentrate resources on autumn plowland. But what is needed is technological discipline in the fields -- such discipline as exists, for instance, in steelmaking, pig iron founding, and so forth. If you make a mistake on just one thing, it will be ruined or else it will be of an altogether different quality. This, as a matter of fact, is the stage of fieldwork we have now reached. And, incidentally, there is no path towards creating stable arable farming and thus stable agriculture other than intensive technological processes.

This is a general, principled conclusion, like a lesson, as they say, gained from all our activity in the past 2 or 3 years and in the application of technologies -- intensive technologies, it must be remembered. In order to obtain the maximum effect from intensive technologies one needs skilled cadres who have mastered all the science of cultivating crops with intensive technology.

So, when today we have all had to go back to school, we should not regard this as an abnormal phenomenon. On the contrary, it is a normal phenomenon, comrades. And it would be, on the contrary, a mistake, if this were not now to be done.

There are quite a few instances when, owing to poor training of people, ignorance of the subtleties of the technological processes, biology, the specific nature of the growth of plants, of methods of combatting pests and diseases, the advantage of these technologies have been nullified.

Here is a concrete example in order to confirm these arguments on this fundamental question. At the Mikhaylovskiy experimental farm in Moscow Oblast, with full observance of all requirements of intensive technology, a winter wheat crop yielding 55 quintals per hectare was gathered. On a neighboring section, where everything necessary was also done according to the technology, but one procedure was omitted -- they did not use a substance stimulating a growth regulator -- as a result, 10 quintals less wheat per hectare was gathered there. And there are such examples everywhere.

Many of us are accustomed to work like this: Sow and harvest what grows -- and that's all there is to it. With intensive technologies one must not work like that.

This requires precisely growing the crop, fine and literate work. Fine and literate work. I repeat: one must work with the people, teach the cadres -- without that, without profound knowledge things will not work out. It is a qualitatively new level of management, comrades, on the lands; a reliable way of obtaining high and stable harvests. The time of general instructions and general slogans is gone. Competence of cadres is now the decisive factor.

But this is in the hands of the party. So let us agree at this conference that party committees must keep this huge new cause of state importance continually in their daily and concrete supervision, and rely on science and frontranking practice to do everything to advance it into production.

Second: In many places little use is still made of the opportunities residing in the mastering of scientifically-based systems of arable farming. They now exist for each zone, essentially for each farm. This is an important factor for raising the productivity of the land. Neglect of any of its elements violates the whole cycle of struggle for the harvest and in general reduces to naught the great expenditure of labor and resources.

I would especially like to talk about fallow fields, or rather about attitudes to fallow fields, to their use. Remember, a few years ago there was heated debate in the party and in all of agriculture and in the whole country -- fallow fields or not fallow fields -- we all remember. Eventually I think it was science and the viewpoint based on scientific data that won, and we acted correctly. Now we have 22 million hectares of fallow fields.

In the major grain-growing areas of Kazakhstan, Siberia, and the Urals, the area which lies fallow occupies 15 to 20 percent of the arable land. I remember that (Terentiy Semenovich Maltsev) -- and he is here, for I have seen him and greeted him, and we used to converse -- he once sent me a letter congratulating me on some holiday or other -- and he always reminded me about fallow lands, saying: Mikhail Sergeyevich, we must see this fallow land business through to the end. If in the conditions of Siberia and Kazakhstan -- the virgin lands of Kazakhstan -- there is less than 20 percent fallow land, then it is better not to have it. Is that not correct, Terentiy Semenovich? [applause]

As a matter of fact, we have either reached this or have come near to it now. But, comrades, the results are quite mixed. One can quote numerous examples where, during dry years, well-prepared and correctly treated fallow land provides a yield which is twice or three times higher than land which has not lain fallow before sowing. This is particularly perceptible during severe years. And the quality of the grain is significantly better than on other fields. But it is not so everywhere, and fallow land is not yet giving its proper yield in many places. Even in such oblasts -- I would say major, grain-producing oblasts where grain should always occupy a primary position, and where it is in the primary position, such as Omsk, Saratov, Orenburg, and Tselinograd Oblasts, and Altay Kray -- the expansion of fallow land in the crop rotation has not yet ensured an increase in the gross grain harvest. So what is the matter? The point is that land has been allocated as fallow land, but there is no real work on the fallow land. In one case, the fallow land is not plowed in time, in another case it is not treated and weeds grow there and consume the moisture and nutrients. Fallow land is intended to accumulate moisture and nutrients, otherwise the whole thing is senseless. And in certain cases there are certain desperate people among the managers, those who in baking sun and in the drought drive their cattle onto the fallow land. They may well grow fodder there -- fodder grows as the tall weeds rise up and, you understand, there is another real mess. And then they calculate that a harvest has been grown on land that has lain fallow. This is not just a profanation, but, in general, a mockery of the idea, a very important idea particularly for conducting land care in the areas that you represent.

And where are our rayon and oblast agro-industrial associations? Where are our specialists, zonal research institutes? Where are they, those who cried louder than anyone that fallow land was necessary? If science is only for crying out what is necessary, and not for uniting with production to integrate in a durable fashion, and to help assimilate new methods of land care, then that science is not worth a dime. [applause]

And the main thing, comrades, is how can an agronomist from some farm or other look at all this calmly? After all, land is his child. It is his vital concern, the concern of his honor and conscience as a specialist. I think that the comrades will draw the necessary conclusions for their work in the future.

The third thing: It is obvious to all of us that in the specific conditions of our country, with its extreme continental climate, its frequently recurring droughts, it is impossible to ensure a stable conduct of agricultural production without the presence of improved lands, primarily irrigated ones. We have traveled a long way. We are implementing an impressive program of land improvement for agriculture. The scale of land improvement work will continue to expand, comrades, on the basis of already developed and adopted plans.

And yet, today the prime task in the area of land improvement consists not in the extension of areas, but in ensuring efficient utilization of that crock of gold which we already have at our disposal. Although we have become a country enjoying enormous areas of improved land, we still lack the due standard of work in their use. The harvests being obtained in these lands do not correspond either to the expenditure we made in construction or to their real potential. The USSR Ministry of Agriculture, the Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resouces, and our academy of agricultural sciences are essentially only noting this unfortunate state of affairs, and are doing little to ensure a sharp change in the situation for the better. It must be said today that all our organizations mentioned by name, and their leaders, have not displayed party responsibility in fulfilling important decisions of the Central Committee and the government. And today we must publicly, before the whole country, make a reproof. We get to hear this sort of argument from some leaders: if there were irrigated lands, the harvests would come of themselves. This, you know, recalls the arguments of inveterate extentionists.

In the first place this is a great error. Second, it is evidence of the incompetency of these managers. Letting things go is especially intolerable where the question of the use of irrigated lands is concerned; it is especially intolerable. What is to be done first of all? To ensure that the cultivation of agricultural crops on irrigated and improved lands should everywhere be carried out using intensive technology. After all, intensive technology will be efficient precisely there -- this is understandable, it is the main thing. Furthermore, we must see to urgent measures in the fundamental improvement of the state of improved lands. It is precisely to this that allocated capital investments should be primarily directed. I would ask that this be considered as a requirement of the CPSU Central Committee and the government which must be met without fail.

The fourth issue is the problem of livestock raising. It must be recognized that despite a certain amount of progress, scientific and technical progrss has as yet barely reached this industry. Many leading workers and specialists are still trying to solve the problem of increasing the production of meat, milk, and other produce through extensive factors. I must tell you that when we proposed the increase of productivity, improvement of breeds and raising of livestock productivity as the basic orientation, rather than the numerical increase of heads of cattle, many reacted with incomprehension and even pain. But experience has shown that this approach fully justifies itself; it could be no other way, comrades. This has been proved by the experience of many of our leading farms and by practice abroad.

In the last 2 or 3 years the number of cows and other cattle in the country has virtually not increased, and the number of cows has even decreased slightly. Nevertheless, these last 2 or 3 years have, as I have already said, been marked by a not great but steady increase in the production and procurement of livestock produce. This is understandable, as work was done both on the improvement of breeds and on labor organization. As a rule, all livestock breeders are work superintendents on new installations, and there is nobody to work on the farms. The main thing is that the whole increase in course and succulent fodders went not toward maintaining the numbers of livestock already in pens, but toward obtaining produce -- this is elementary. But how painful was the beginning of this process. We must concentrate our attention even further not on increasing the head of cattle or further expansion, or on employing people to service these areas, which entail great expenditure, but on the decisive introduction of intensive methods of livestock raising.

Probably there are, and there will be, rayons and even oblasts where it is also necessary to increase the total number of animals. For example, when you have irrigated land, opportunities arise for producing a greater amount of fodder, and so on, and then, naturally, you must have a larger number of animals. In any event, if fodder production accelerates then animal husbandry can subsequently be developed as well, primarily on an intensive basis.

Well, comrades, can it have been a normal situation when last year over 7 million head of cattle were sold for meat with an average live weight of less than 250 kilograms, and when overall the average standard of cattle was only 358 kilograms? Well, in the first place, for these 7 million cattle we lost a quintal on each animal. And as for the other figure of 360 [as heard], this also is not much of a figure. It is still, one might say, a figure showing that the problem of intensification remains very urgent.

Considering the scale of our country, comrades, when every year 25-26 million cattle are delivered to meat industry enterprises, if delivery weight is raised by 50 kilograms then we can obtain, with the same number of animals, 1.5 million tons of meat liveweight. This will be much more inexpensive and economical than obtaining the same additional amount of meat by means of increasing the total number of animals whose numbers would require, in that case, an increase of almost 5 million head. It would also entail constructing new buildings to hold them, and employing thousands of new animal husbandry workers to tend them. [applause]

A change of approach is also required in our dairy farming. More active efforts must be made to implement the opportunities that are opened up by selection and breeding work, by new technology with balanced feeding; this is the main condition for high productivity. If only we today obtained from our existing number of cattle an average milk yield of only 3,000 kilograms -- all the developed countries obtain no less than this; on the whole they obtain 4,500, 5,000, even 5,500 kilograms -- if we obtained 3,000 kilograms we would have more milk than we would know what to do with. Look at the effect selection work can have. Under the very same conditions with Simmental and Holstein Friesian breeds, the difference in milk yields is 800-1,000 kilograms. These are the areas where our USSR Ministry of Agriculture and the Lenin Academy of Agricultural Sciences must show their scale of thought, because this is primarily their affair.

The questions of development of animal husbandry and increasing productivity in the regions of Siberia and Kazakhstan are very much on the agenda. Comrades we must reorganize ourselves and raise the level of management of stockbreeding.

I should say a great deal of responsibility primarily lies with local organs, all the more so in that in some oblasts, krays and republics a situation has arises where the growth in consumption -- now just think about what I say -- the growth in consumption of the basic food products exceeds the growth in their production per capita of the population. Such manifestations exist in Novosibirsk Oblast, in particular. You understand what will happen if all oblasts proceed in this manner. I do not think anyone will agree to this. One must not agree to this.

Further, by our work in increasing food resources we must, on the one hand, increase the production of output and, on the other, improve its use. In this way only, and in no other.

I would assess one of the major problems for the 12th 5-year period as being that of decisive improvement of the entire question of storing and processing agricultural produce, all the more so in that the outlay on a quintal of preserved produce of both agriculture and of animal husbandry is considerably cheaper than on a quintal of reproduced, additional produce. Yet nevertheless, this matter is proceeding slowly. I would say that to a considerable degree the blame lies with the central departments responsible for establishing the material and technical basis for storage. The blame also lies, however, with local organs who are, so to speak, right alongside these products and should seek out local resources to resolve this task.

By way of information, I wish to say that on the instructions of the Central Committee and government, preparations are nearing completion on a program which we regard as... [changes thought] on a program for creating a good, reliable basis for storage and for processing agricultural produce. We consider this to be an addition to the Food Program. And these, comrades, are indeed the closest and large-scale reserve ones, accessible to us. This is all related to the question of the certitude and reality of those tasks about which I have spoken.

It is necessary, unconditionally, to secure the rapid development of the agricultural machine-building industries, but it is impossible here, comrades, to do without the participation of other ministries, too; and I would say that it is impossible to do without the help and attention to these facilities, comrades, by local party and administrative organs, which must be made to apply themselves thoroughly to resolving this most important state task. I would say it is our most realistic mechanism to influence everyone and everything, so let us set this mechanism in motion in this direction in the 12th 5-year period.

I want to note that there are questions that wholly depend on you, comrades. For example: Does it really constitute a problem for some of the largest cities and oblast and kray centers to have the necessary capacities to store fruit and vegetable products and market them in an acceptable way? What does it cost the leaders of a city where there is enormous industrial potential and dozens of construction trusts to build the necessary capacities for the storage and marketing of produce? I think that such people, on the whole, on moral grounds, have no right to head party and administrative organizations. [applause]

I have been told -- and unfortunately I have been unable to see this, although I have an enormous desire to -- that it seems in Tselinograd, the whole field-store cycle has been well worked out. And the information I have, on the basis of the responses of the town's workers themselves, is that they are satisfied. And we have only just gone up to people, talked with them, and then asked questions.

This question was solved satisfactorily a long time ago. This is a great matter; this is a great matter, comrades. And this matter can be resolved by any gorkom, gorispolkom, and especially by the party obkom and obispolkom. In general, where this is not being done is not because of any difficulty but because of a careless attitude toward an important matter. We cannot qualify this in any other way. We will qualify it thus: There cannot be any deals or concessions or pardons, mutual pardons, because the issue is of the people, of their everyday needs and interests, or the rise in their material prosperity. Those who have not yet resolved this question should immediately rectify the situation and draw the conclusions.

I also want to turn attention to the construction ministries so that they do not move the construction and modernization of installations of the food sectors of the country's industry into the background. This practice continues in our country. There is also an example of a lack of understanding of the importance of solving the problems of processing and storing foodstuffs.

I would like to express the hope that the construction workers will also learn lessons from this conversation.

And one further question. The technological and organizational reconstruction which we are carrying out in agricultural production and connected sectors demands new approaches in the realization of the possibilities of our scientific research establishments, too. I have already, so to speak, when reviewing specific questions, touched on the problems of our agricultural science and pointed out and stressed the need for it to have more links and integration with production.

To get the full picture, I should, of course, say that agricultural science has done and does a lot. Everybody knows that. But today we cannot be satisfied with its present level, and we cannot but see that it is still not playing the revolutionizing -- as I would call it -- role in agriculture that would make it possible to raise abruptly, precisely abruptly, labor productivity and the efficiency of the entire agrarian sector. The Central Committee sets the task of intensification of science itself. It is a question of turning it into a genuine catalyst for speeding up progress in the countryside. And here, first and foremost, it is the matter of radically raising the level and successfulness of scientific research, to which I would like to draw attention in this connection.

At present we are experiencing a stage when the development of the key directions of scientific and technical progress, and fundamental work on topical problems of biology and biotechnology should be more thoroughly tackled. This question was recently discussed by the Politburo and a detailed decision was adopted on the initiative of our USSR Academy of Sciences and above all Academician Ovchinnikov. Scientists' work shows that achievements in this field can sharply raise the intensity of major biological processes and alter the entire technology in agricultural production. The progressive directions in science and modern methodological and methodical approaches open great possibilities for selection work. The application of genetic and cell engineering can greatly speed up the creation of disease-resistant strains, which have high drought resistance and hardiness, and are adapted to the natural conditions of every region. This concerns also the raising of new, more productive breeds, cross-breeds of livestock and poultry adapted for industrial technologies.

At present the problems of scientific provisions for agriculture are such that they require wide participation of scientists from various fields of knowledge.

And here I would like to appeal to the USSR Academy of Sciences to continue expanding its cooperation with the USSR Academy of Agricultural Sciences and other scientific institutions of the agro-industrial type. It is precisely the deep integration of fundamental, pure science with scientific institutions of the agro-industrial complex that harbors great reserves for raising the level of agrarian science and its effects on the results and efficiency in kolkhoz and sovkhoz production. I think that at present we are all deeply convinced of this.

Noting all this, I would like to single out the question about which all of us should be more concerned: putting scientific achievements into practice. There can be different forms of this but experience has shown that the most rational of these are scientific and production associations. This has already been verified and proven by many years of practice. And this effective form of putting scientific achievements into production should be supported and expanded by every available means.

Comrades, we are all united in the necessity for the speediest implementation of the tasks in the field of agrarian-industrial complex. I do not doubt that we are also united over the fact that great organizational and political work is required for this.

The answer to the question of how to make it more influential and yield better results is given by the decisions of the April plenum, the materials of the CPSU Central Committee conference on problems of scientific and technical progress, and other recent party documents. The ideas, propositions, and conclusions contained in these documents must be persistently and consistently implemented. At this aktiv conference today, I should like to stress again that enterprising work is needed; it is needed everywhere, but primarily in the country's agrarian sector. This concerns all of our cadres; party, administrative, economic, trade union, and Komsomol. It applies to all levels of the party, to all sectors of state and public activity. How many examples and instances could be cited in which, not according to the size of budget appropriations nor the increase in provision of equipment and other material resources, but due precisely to initiative, enterprise, and thoroughly thought-out work by party organizations and management cadres, deep reserves of production have been brought into use, a high production return ensured, and economic and cadre potentials created in the countryside! It is precisely this which must now be emphasized.

Here I would like to say something about the role of our rural raykoms. There are at present 3,200 of them. They include over 49,000 kolkhoz and sovkhoz party organizations who number in their ranks, comrades, over 6.5 million Communists. This is one-third of the membership of our party. With such a force, with such a vanguard, one can achieve truly great deeds, both in production and in the social sphere. The CPSU Central Committee thinks highly of the activities of this most important link of our party, of the contribution made by the party committees to the implementation of the political course of the party, and, in particular, the contribution made in such a highly important aspect of its organization as the implementation of the Food Program.

However, along with this, it is necessary to make certain criticisms too. A study made by Central Committee departments of the activities of a number of oblast party organizations showed that many raykoms are slow to reorganize their work and at times forget that the party committee is an organ of political leadership.

As a result of the implementation of measures to further improve the management of the agro-industrial complex and the setting up of regional agro-industrial associations, a new situation has also come about in the countryside itself.

The raykoms should take this into consideration and find their own place, for after all, they all are the leading political organ so that what was necessary when these organs were not there must now be done in such a way as to shift matters completely onto them: The questions of the selection, training, and distribution of cadres, of control, of the social development of labor collectives, of strengthening discipline, and of raising the people's consciousness must be tackled. After all, these are factors that exert enormous influence on the solving of all economic, social, and political tasks, factors that can only be, exist, and arise if the party organization is working, for there is no one else who can solve these questions.

Some simply stray onto an incorrect path, incorrect style. It does happen at times that it is difficult to tell the forms and methods of the party committee from those of an economic organ. Frequently, economic negligence, violations of the party and state discipline fail to meet with principled appraisal.

Attention is not being paid everywhere to the state of ideological work and its effectiveness. In general, this is what I would say: In the face of the new tasks which have arisen for our society in general and, in particular, at the new stage of the struggle to attain the goals formulated in the Food Program, the rural raykoms ought to play an important part here.

I would say that the most important link is work with cadres. Heads of kolkhozes and sovkhozes are indeed the golden reserve of our cadres. It is necessary to value highly and increase the prestige of the difficult work of the chairmen and directors so that in each rayon, oblast, kray, and republic, a stable body of cadres who are leaders of farms takes shape and consolidates. I would say that this is the paramount task of the rural raykoms, along with another paramount task, the development of the social sphere in the countryside. As soon as a strong, modern person capable of leading people arrives, he begins, first and foremost, with the collective, with creating the conditions, an interest in service facilities, and then people meet him half-way and follow his example.

Comrades, it is therefore all the more important to keep in mind now that, following the May plenum, good economic conditions have been created in the countryside facilitating committed work by cadres. This is a tremendous opportunity for the party committee to really tackle and solve this problem. The task of party organizations consists in helping the economic cadres working in the agrarian sector and in branches of the food industry -- without changing those cadres -- to exploit new and efficient methods of management based upon scientific and technical progress and upon skilled use of economic and moral incentives in work.

Comrades, I have already spoken about the large amount of work which has been done in our country to improve the economic mechanism and the management of the agro-industrial complex. The processing of proposals on this issue is now nearing completion; this will help extend our work in this direction. The projected measures to expand the economic independence of kolkhozes and sovkhozes will create even broader opportunities for the development of initiative and socialist resourcefulness and will ensure the harmonious work of all enterprises of the agro-industrial complex. We are certain that this will give a fresh stimulus for the development of agriculture and the related industries, and will heighten the role and responsibility both of the central management level and of the rayons, oblasts, krays and republics for the fulfillment of the Food Program.

Comrades, it is at present a very important and responsible period in rural areas.

And I think that it will have been justified to have taken you away from your business there if things improve and better results are obtained after this conference. [applause]

All conditions exist in Kazakhstan, Siberia and the Urals in the current year for the plans for sales of grain crops to the state to be handled successfully and for a major contribution to be made to the country's food resources. Permit me, on behalf of the CPSU Central Committee, to express the conviction that the party organizations of this major region of the country will take the most responsible attitude toward fulfillment of these tasks. This will be a good present for the next, 27th, congress of our Leninist Party. [applause] [end recording]

[Announcer] As has already been announced, secretaries of party committees and heads of state organs, agricultural specialists and scientists took part in the debates on the questions discussed at the conference of the party economic aktiv in Tselinograd.

Conference Results Summed Up

LD102241 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 10 Sep 85

[From the "Vremya" newscast; second address by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev at 7 September Tselinograd party and economic aktiv conference, summing up conference results -- recorded]

[Text] [Applause] (?I think) our work could have ended on this note [apparent reference to conclusion of the party economic Aktiv's debate]. What should I say in conclusion to sum up the conference, as it were? I think, if you are of the same opinion, that an important, profound, and serious conversation has taken place in the interests of the country, a conversation dedicated to solving tasks in one of the strategic orientations of realizing the conception of developing our society. Indeed, if one bears in mind that the country's agrarian sector is the basic source of the formation of the country's food resources, without which no tasks can be solved -- neither economic, nor political, nor idelogical, nor defensive -- if one bears in mind that the agro-industrial complex yields 35 percent of the country's national income and that two-thirds of the country's trade turnover is formed on the basis of the output of the agro-industrial complex, then one can see what is involved and see the cost of those problems whose solution we are discussing today.

It is quite clear to us now that in formulating our future, both the short term and the long term, we see the social validity [sotsialnaya obosnovannost] of our party plans must be stepped up. Unless attention is paid to this matter, unless the human factor is brought into greater play through social policy and social measures, there can be no serious thought on the dynamic development of our society and the acceleration of our progress along the path of socioeconomic development. The man who is socially well cared for, who is armed with the achievements of scientific and technical progress, who has an interest in the final results of his labor, is capable of moving mountains, as they say. I was particularly aware of this when I was in Tyumen, in our north, which is currently being exploited. There, too, everything essentially rests upon those two factors: A person must have his needs cared for and must be armed with the achievements of science and technology. And he will be able to resolve these tasks even in the complex conditions of Siberia.

I have cited this concrete example to emphasize, as a matter of fact, that is how things are in the country as a whole. Questions of social policy are to a significant extent connected with the efficient functioning of our agrarian-industrial complex. And that, comrades, is what one should base oneself on, because that is also what defines the responsibility which has to be borne by all those connected with solving the task of speeding up movement in this sector of the economy and, above all, making it more stable. That is what one should base oneself on in all current work; that is the first thing.

To my mind we are going to leave this conference with a greater understanding of our responsibility for the solution of these tasks. It seems to me that the conference has shown an understanding of the fact that the agro-industrial complex, as a result of a great deal of party work over the last 20 years and following the March plenum, is on the eve of great changes. As the philosophers say: An accumulation of quantitative factors has taken place which now make it possible to translate it into a new qualitative state. And this qualitative state should be characterized, above all, by having the agrarian-industrial complex switch completely to an intensive track based on and implementing intensive technologies in every director for its development. Evidently, the agrarian complex, as the result of the party's serious efforts for the social development of the countryside, is at present going through changes of a fundamental order. Village life is being transformed on the basis of our modern-day notions of the way of life; rural man and rural life are taking a step closer to urban conditions as we understand them and, in some respects, he should even surpass these as a result of his proximity to and interaction with nature.

The basis for these changes exists. And even with our dissatisfaction, which was heard here, with the technology, it is quite understandable that Siberia and the east, where the personnel problem is intensive, especially need technology which is highly productive, far-reaching, and reliable. Questions of transport were raised here. With such expanses it is not possible to solve economic and social tasks if there is no well-developed transport. The problem of processing and storage was raised here, as well as other problems. But, comrades, precisely what I wanted to say is that now, well, if we are to speak of our agricultural machine-building, at present it is going through a period of radical reconstruction in every direction. Eighteen major works are about to make their appearance, which in a year or two should supply complete families of machines already adapted for intensive technologies. And, of course, with the 12th 5-Year Plan we are completing, in the main, the modernization and creation of a basis for the comprehensive mechanization of agriculture. This enormous step will be made. I think that as a result of the present efforts of our industry and science we will approach, well, a good level of fertilizers, herbicides, and pesticides stored for our agriculture; without which, just as without machinery, there can be no intensive technologies in land cultivation. Finally, we are drawing up a serious program for the creation of a base for storage and processing of everything produced in agriculture, as the solution of this problem opens up the possibilities of reaching objectives in the creation of the country's food stocks with smaller outlays.

We must continue the policy of social development of rural areas and of formation of labor collectives -- the economic conditions for this currently exist and the social conditions are being created -- and the introduction of financial autonomy and team contracting. These are the same economic methods which have now stimulated people's initiative; these are the ones which yield a supplement thanks to the human factor. We are engaging in this fundamentally, through the new form of economic activity and through the new form of management. We are altogether proceeding in a broad front along the path of giving our agro-industrial complex a more stable character and of making it develop more dynamically.

Comrades, we have no other path and we cannot retreat, even if these tasks are very difficult. For our society cannot remain in a state such that it experiences shortages of food and raw material for the processing industry.

Conclusions can be drawn for everyone, both for those who supply the means of production to agriculture and, first and foremost, of course, for those who use these, primarily the kolkhozes and sovkhozes and agriculture. This is the key link, for in the final analysis everything that the country gives to agriculture must be digested and transformed into greater volumes of high-quality produce. This is the path along which we must proceed.

It seems to me that this conversation assumes special significance from being held today on the eve of a new 5-year period and the drawing up of a new program. And not only for those who are in this hall and for this region, but for the entire country, for all of our people. With this feeling of understanding of the great responsibility and the large scale of the tasks and with confidence that we shall resolve them, let us conclude our conference. I wish you all success. [applause]

PRAVDA CARRIES GORBACHEV 6 SEP TYUMEN SPEECH

PM091552 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Sep 85 First Edition pp 1, 2

["The Development of the West Siberian Complex -- A Cause of the Whole People. Speech by M.S. Gorbachev" -- PRAVDA headline; speech is carried beneath general headline "Accelerated Pace for Siberia. Tyumen and Tomsk Oblast Party-Economic Aktiv Conference"]

[Text] On behalf of the party Central Committee, M.S. Gorbachev warmly and cordially greeted the oil and gas industry workers, geologists and construction workers, transportion and power industry workers, and scientists -- all those who, with their selfless work, will, and energy have brought once remote expanses to life and have created the country's main fuel and energy base here.

For the Soviet people, he said, Tyumen has become a symbol of labor feats by hundreds of thousands of workers and specialists. The oil and gas extracted from the region's depths have been transported thousands of kilometers to the most distant corners or our motherland and have become a reliable basis for the further growth of its economic and defense might.

Soviet people and the party are proud of your patriotic deeds, Siberian comrades!

The oil and gas extraction industry incorporates fundamental sectors of our economy, and the West Siberian complex is the core of these sectors. The pace of its work determines to a considerable extent the success of the entire national economy. This is why an exceptionally important role is assigned to the development of this complex in the party's economic strategy.

The Central Committee attaches great importance to today's conference, the results of its work, and the practical measures which will guarantee further development of the oil and gas industry and the boosting of productive forces throughout Siberia.

Our meeting is taking place at a crucial time for the country. As you know, at the April Central Committee Plenum and the June Central Committee conference the party put forward and substantiated a course of accelerating Soviet society's socioeconomic development.

The main emphasis has been placed on scientific and technical progress, the mobilization of organizational, economic, and social factors, and thrifty economic management.

Recently, the CPSU Central Committee and the government have adopted important decisions aimed at accelerating the economy's transition onto intensive tracks and raising production efficiency. They include extensive programs for enhancing the technical standard and accelerating the development of machine building, modernizing ferrous metallurgy, perfecting design work and improving capital construction as a whole; introducing fundamentally new technologies, expanding the production and application of computer equipment in the national economy, and others. The prospects for the development of productive forces in several of the country's regions have been defined.

Major measures to stimulate scientific and technical progress and accelerate the introduction of scientific achievements and front-ranking experience are being implemented. Documents have been prepared for the transition to group management [upravleniye grupami] of several homogeneous sectors. I believe that the resolution, currently under preparation, on one of the most important questions, manpower utilization, will have a positive effect on socioeconomic life.

Important decisions have also been adopted on social issues, and I have already had occasion to speak of this earlier.

The CPSU Central Committee is fully aware that the people have judged and will continue to judge the party's policy not by words, not by the number of resolutions adopted -- even though they may have been correct -- but by practical deeds and specific results.

This is why we attach exceptional importance to the organization of work to fulfill the decisions that have been adopted and monitor their implementation. This is precisely the kind of work which must provide the main criterion for assessing the activity of party committees and organizations, ministries and departments, and soviet and economic organs. Any other approach is simply unacceptable. Everybody, no matter what work he may do in our society, must be fully responsible for the work entrusted to him and must perform it with great conscientiousness, diligence, and initiative.

This also applies directly to you, dear comrades. The party has set tasks for the acceleration of our economy's development. Let me tell you frankly: In order to implement them the country must have the necessary oil and gas resources. And this depends primarily on you. Tyumen is the main source of hydrocarbon raw materials, and we no longer have another source like it. The Tyumen workers have already extracted over 3 billion metric tons of oil since the deposits began to be developed. A major success was achieved when the extraction target of 1 billion cubic meters of gas per day was reached ahead of schedule. This outstanding achievement is without precedent in world practice.

Everything that has been done to develop the oil and gas industry in West Siberia provides convincing evidence of the socialist system's enormous creative potential. It is the result of strenous work by the 1.5-million strong multinational detachment of working people in Tyumen Oblast.

It is also evident that an oil and gas giant like the West Siberian complex could have been created only through the efforts of the entire country, of all the republics. Working people from the Ukraine and Belorussia, Uzbekistan, the Baltic and other republics, Moscow and Leningrad, and the RSFSR's autonomous republics, krays, and oblasts have made and are continuing to make a weighty contribution to its development.

The scale of this work has to be expanded in the future. A sound initiative has been put forward by Tataria's and Bashkiria's oil industry workers, who have transferred to the integrated working in Tyumen Oblast's oilfields. Approval was recently given to the initiative by Georgia, Azerbaijan, Moldavia, Armenia, and Turkmenistan concerning participation by construction organizations from these republics in building housing, social, cultural, and consumer service projects and roads in West Siberia during the 12th 5-Year Plan period.

Our young people have responded warmly to the party's call: They have made and are continuing to make a great contribution to the opening up of the oil and gas virgin lands. Over 150,000 people have arrived here on Komsomol assignments. Student construction detachments have already completed work worth R1.5 billion. Young people's participation in opening up this region will continue to grow.

All in all, comrades, much has been done and new heights have been scaled. But time marches on, and life sets us more and more new tasks. The Tyumen fields must make a determinative contribution to the attainment of the high targets for oil and particularly gas extraction envisaged by the USSR energy program and the draft basic guidelines.

Of course, this is not easy to achieve. Efforts by many people are needed. This is precisely why the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet Government adopted a resolution on the comprehensive development of the oil and gas industry in West Siberia. This is a principled document marking the beginning of a qualitatively new stage in the region's development. Its essence is to sharply raise the efficiency and reliability of the country's fuel base on the basis of intensification by utilizing the achievements of scientific and technical progress. The most important part of this document are the measures that have been taken to improve housing, cultural, and everyday living conditions for oil and gas industry workers in Siberia, and to resolve the entire range of social questions involved in keeping cadres here. Major funds and resources are being allocated for all these purposes, and they must be thriftily utilized.

M.S. Gorbachev noted that Siberians have to resolve even more complex and more responsible tasks. It must be constantly borne in mind that successes by the Tyumen region's oil and gas industry workers consolidate the country's might and accelerate its progress, while their failures cause turmoil in the economy and retard our progress.

This is why the CPSU Central Committee is worried [obespokoyen] by the fact that Tyumen has failed to fulfill the oil extraction plan for the 3d successive year. Failure to meet the targets creates difficulties in the national economy. Yet the lag is increasing instead of decreasing.

Analysis which has been carried out, and the broad discussion of urgent questions at the present conference, indicate that the problems have accumulated gradually, over the years. The extraction methods planned for the first stage of exploitation of the oil extraction complex on the Ob are practically exhausted. It has been known for some time that the time of the "golden gushers," the time of, so to speak, easy oil is coming to an end; that it is necessary to shift to forced oil extraction and move on to more difficult regions, to fields with smaller deposits, to the opening up of more complex deposits.

There was also a time when it was necessary to look more deeply into everything, to look forward and implement a program designed for the new stage of deposit exploitation. This, however, was not done in good time.

Central departments and Tyumen's party, soviet, and economic organs were slow and took the path of least resistance in overcoming the difficulties by deciding to compensate for their shortcomings by increasing the work load at major fields. It was not only the oil industry workers, but also the construction and power industry and transportation workers who were unprepared for work under the new and complex conditions. The conversations held over the past few days in Samotlor, Urengoy, and Surgut showed that the oil and gas industry workers have been and still are being let down by the machine builders.

Advanced methods of mechanized extraction are being implemented extremely slowly; the oil fields are inadequately supplied with technical equipment; and there are many instances of unreliable machinery and equipment operation.

Over the last few years, the innovative traditions of the Tyumen oil pioneers seem to have faded somewhat. This seems to have happened because the Main Administration for Petroleum and Gas in the Tyumen region [Glavtyumenneftegaz] has changed from being a legislator of technological policy into some kind of secondary link between its extraction associations and the ministry, a troubleshooting organization.

Yet instructive experiences are to be found in Tyumen and Tomsk Oblasts. There are remarkable labor successes to the credit of the "Yuganskneftegaz," "Tomskneft," and "Nadymgazprom" production associations, the "Severtruboprovodstroy" trust, Surgut's No. 2 drilling operations administration, and many other collectives. Tyumen Oblast has drilling teams whose output exceeds 100,000 meters annually -- almost double the output in the region as a whole. The best repair teams perform up to 3 capital and 13 routine maintenance services a month, which is 1.5 times the average indicator. Unfortunately, however, all the best experience accumulated by our Soviet oil extraction industry has still not been assimilated by every collective of Siberian oil industry workers.

A large share of the blame for the situation prevailing in the West Siberian region lies with the sector's science. For a number of years the sector's scientific organizations have expended almost their entire arsenal on justifying the prevailing situation. But these institutes are not the departmental defense attorney's offices. Their task is to creatively seek ways to increase extraction efficiency, advance scientific and technical progress, and forecast the sector's development prospects. The country's main oil and gas extraction region does not have a single science-and-production association.

The lessons from the oil industry workers' experience must be firmly learned so as to avoid repeating the mistakes. This applies primarily to the gas industry's leaders. As yet the state of affairs within the sector does not look too bad. I visited the main gas field at Urengoy; there can be no argument that the scale and pace of its exploitation are impressive. But when you start looking more closely into the state of affairs, you learn that there, too, there is a lag in the commissioning of new capacities, the development of the service base, and road construction and that automation is inadequate. The planned levels of extraction from operational wells are exceeded in order to extract the quantity of gas needed.

In the very near future Urengoy will reach the maximum level of gas extraction. The entire future growth of this level will have to be produced in Yamburg. Backup facilities have to be provided for this, and yet this is being done at an inadequate rate.

It is the oil and gas industry workers who are mainly held to task for the state of affairs in the region.

But we must not forget that their successes or failures depend on the attitude toward the work at hand displayed by all who are involved in the development of the West Siberian complex. In my view, this applies primarily to the geologists, construction and power industry workers, and machine builders.

The prospectors of the earth's depths must fundamentally improve the quality of their work. They still owe a debt to the oil industry workers. Over the last decade the number of prospected deposits available for oil extraction in West Siberia has fallen substantially and is now equal to the average for the sector. Opportunities for the preferential growth of oil extraction in this region have declined appreciably. This means that the Ministry of Geology must take scientific recommendations more fully into account when selecting the direction and scale of prospecting and surveying work.

Electricity supplies are seriously hindering the development of the oil and gas complex. The inadequate reliability of electricity supplies results in great losses of oil and gas and gives rise to justified criticism by working people.

The meetings and conversations in Surgut indicate that the power station construction workers are capable of performing their work at a fast rate and to a high standard. The deadline for the commissioning of the third power unit could be in jeopardy, however, due to the lack of the necessary equipment. They must be helped.

And now about the region's capital construction problems. The scale of capital construction here is truly unparalleled. In terms of volume of work, the construction carried out here is equivalent to two Volga motor vehicle plants each year and one Baykal-Amur Main Railroad every 2 years. It is widely known that the Siberians initiated the advanced integrated module method for the construction of industrial projects. And yet, the state of affairs in capital construction is delaying the solution of many important questions. Leaders of the Gosstroy, construction ministries, and client ministries do not take a broad enough approach to them. Whenever new tasks emerge in the development of the oil and gas complex, we are forced to take emergency [v pozharnom poryadke] measures and incur major additional expenditures. Yet now, when facilities for the polar gas-producing region have to be provided at accelerated speed with the help of extra-large units [superblok], the Ministry of Construction of Petroleum and Gas Industry Enterprises has again proved to be unprepared for it.

The necessary pace will never be achieved with such delays, especially now that the construction of the West Siberian complex is entering a more responsible stage. During the next 5-year plan period the volume of construction and assembly work will increase considerably. This means that the construction program which has to be fulfilled is enormous, even for our country.

But we must talk not only about the volume of capital construction, but also about its quality and generally about the reliability of everything we intend, plan, construct, or create. Reliable means lasting, efficient, hitch-free, and durable. This also applies to the opening up of new territories.

In order to achieve more rapid rates of construction, it is necessary to return once again to the question of supplying construction workers with the necessary equipment and expanding the scale of work to improve everyday life, and primarily housing conditions for the construction workers themselves.

I would like to speak again of a lesson which we have been taught by the experience of opening up the Tyumen depths. The successes that were achieved led to complacency. Whether due to considerations of team honor or other considerations, some leaders were unable or unwilling to perceive the real situation, evaluate it, and report to the Central Committee and the government. This is not the right way, comrades. It is difficult to conduct affairs correctly if objective information is lacking. New errors and miscalculations are unavoidable with such an approach. And given the vast scale of the work, this could lead to vast losses.

In this connection, I deem it appropriate to recall what V.I. Lenin taught us. He repeated on many occasions that in all things and at all times we must follow the truth, no matter what it may be. Any window-dressing can only harm our great cause. This behest of Lenin's must become the norm of our life.

The attitude displayed toward people and concern for them is the main question of our policy and it acquires particular importance for the new regions. The Tyumen Obkom seems to have understood this, but obviously not completely. The party obkom and ministries must treat the question of creating normal conditions for people's life as the most important path of their activity.

The new and more complex stage in Siberia's further development must be accompanied by a new and more responsible level of organization in all work here. The necessary preconditions for this do exist. Tyumen has at its disposal tempered and experienced cadres devoted to the party cause and a thousands-strong militant detachment of Communists is operating here. Such a collective is fully capable of resolving the prescribed tasks.

While here, in the center of the vast West Siberia Region, M.S. Gorbachev went on to say, I would like to speak briefly on some problems of the economic and social development of the country's eastern regions as a whole.

The accelerated development of productive forces in Siberia and the Far East is an important component of the party's economc strategy.

Siberia today has a highly developed industry and agriculture, ambitious construction projects, and powerful national economic complexes. It is the fundamental base of the country's energy supplies. It also has dozens of major modern cities and major, world-famous scientific and cultural centers.

But, no matter how highly significant Siberia and the Far East may be for the country's fate today, we are all clearly aware that this region's role will grow incalculably tomorrow.

This is why today, while seeking to resolve the most immediate tasks, we must also look far into the future, literally into the next century. We need an accurate impression of how to most rationally and efficiently utilize the colossal production and economic potential of the Siberian land.

It was from this viewpoint that the all-union conference on questions of developing productive forces and accelerating scientific and technical progress in Siberia held in Novosibirsk recently approached the issue. The Central Committee supports the opinions expressed at the conference regarding the need for a transition to the utmost intensification of production in Siberia, the intensive and comprehensive processing of raw material extracted there, and the concentration there of a growing proportion of all-union production in such energy-intensive sectors as ferrous and nonferrous metallurgy; the chemical, petrochemical, microbiological, and pulp and paper industries; and the production of efficient construction materials.

Proposals for accelerating the development of machine building enterprises, reorienting them, and relieving them of the production of relatively labor-intensive output bearing little relation to the region's basic needs merit the closest attention.

The Politburo has instructed the Gosplan, the Academy of Sciences, the State Committee for Science and Technology, USSR ministries and departments, and the RSFSR Council of Ministers to study and utilize the conference's recommendations when elaborating the basic guidelines for the country's economic and social development in the 12th 5-Year Plan and through the year 2000.

The question of the rate of economic growth is a key question for the future of Siberia and of the country as a whole.

To put it briefly, what is needed to maintain a steady rate of economic development is a profoundly throught-out system of production organization taking into account not only the current but also the long-term tasks of the region and the needs of the country as a whole.

This leads me to a number of other problems urgently facing the economy of Siberia and the Far East.

One of the most important ways to enhance the efficiency of capital investments in the extractive sectors is the transition to intensive and comprehensive local processing of raw materials. A course aimed at developing mutually complementary production processes must be adopted. We already have such experience: Highly efficient territorial-production complexes have already been established and are functioning in the country. They make it possible to achieve a 15-20 percent savings on capital investments and to considerably reduce operational costs.

It is understandable that all this has a direct bearing on the problem of the rational utilization of energy and material resources. In order to assess the scale and importance of this problem you only have to consider that expenditure of fuel and raw and other materials accounts for more than half of the expenditure for producing the country's social product. Moreover, the sectors producing raw materials and fuel are the most capital- and labor-intensive. Hence, it is clear why the transition to an active resource-saving policy is of paramount importance for the intensification of the national economy and the acceleration of our society's entire development.

In this connection I would like to lend all possible support to the economy and thrift campaign that has been launched in the country. This theme is being well covered by the mass media, especially the press, which is an undoubted benefit.

But more can be achieved. This is attested by experience in the Ukraine, where over the last 4 years the material-intensiveness output rate has been reduced by more than double the plan targets. Over 1 and 1/2 billion metric tons of secondary resources and waste products are used in industrial production in the republic, and the proportion of total resource utilization for which they account has been increased to 12 percent. That is double the all-union level.

Here, in Siberia and the Far East, areas where the extraction of fuel and raw materials is concentrated, the greatest potential exists for their comprehensive utilization. However, hitherto a considerable amount of the gas produced from oil in Tyumen Oblast has been flared off. This situation cannot be tolerated any longer. The problem of utilizing casing-head gas must be resolved more expeditiously. We cannot be satisfied with the way work to increase oil processing comprehensiveness is being conducted.

Numerous examples of similar mismanagement can be cited in other sectors and production processes. But things are probably the worst with the use of timber. Only half as much end product per cubic meter of procured lumber is produced in Siberia as in the rest of the country as a whole.

We must place the thrift intensification policy on a firm planning and organizational basis and make it the most important component of our entire economic activity. In 1986 it will be necessary to reduce the energy- and metal-intensiveness of national income by 3.2 and 3 percent respectively. This is a very serious task. We have not yet seen such rates of resource saving.

We cannot and will not support those leaders who are geared to previous approaches and obsolete norms and who link increasing production growth rates with obtaining additional material resources.

Here is something else to which attention must be paid. In the current 5-year plan the growth rate of circulating capital held in reserves is outstripping the production growth rate. The diversion of these funds away from national economic circulation entirely "consumes" the benefits obtained from saving material resources.

Local economic leaders and specialists are entirely capable of solving this problem. No directives are needed here, only an interested approach to matters. This is also a most urgent matter for our economic services -- the Gosplan, the Ministry of Finance, and the Gossnab. It is necessary to thoroughly tighten the system for financing and providing credit for material reserves. But thought should also be given to why labor collectives which avoid the struggle to save resources have such an easy ride.

The country's front-ranking collectives have launched a competition to work for at least 2 days in the current year to save materials, raw materials, fuel, and electricity. These pledges have been adopted almost everywhere. But by no means have they been reinforced everywhere with the proper economic, organizational, and educational work. Alongside those who have already worked for one or two days on saved resources there are hundreds of enterprises and organizations which do not even keep within the plan norms for the expenditure of raw and other materials.

Of course, the elaboration and introduction of resource-saving equipment and technologies have a particularly important and long-term role to play in our struggle to economize. We have considerable scientific and technical opportunities already available, yet wasteful technologies continue to be used on a massive scale.

In Siberia, to a greater extent than other regions, technical policy must be geared to ensuring every possible labor saving by increasing the amount of electricity available per worker and making use of the most advanced techniques and the best machines.

It is necessary to continue to ensure the preferential development of science in regions of Siberia and the Far East. Today we can all clearly see the farsightedness of the decisions taken in the past to set up the Siberian Department and Far Eastern Center of the Academy of Sciences and the Siberian Departments of the V.I. Lenin All-Union Academy of Agricultural Sciences and the Academy of Medical Sciences. Now we are reaping the fruits of the development of Siberian science. They are evident here, on Tyumen soil, at the Baykal-Amur railroad, and in other areas.

It is now important, in advancing the efforts to develop academic, sector-based, and VUZ science, to strengthen its material and production base and gear it still more to the development of the productive forces of the country's Eastern regions.

In Siberia, as throughout the country, scientific and technical progress will become a powerful lever for economic development. But, as is known, a lever requires a support point, and capital construction is such a point. But as yet, unfortunately, it remains a weak point.

Siberia is rich in local construction materials. But their exploitation is not organized in the requisite manner. The region's requirements for prefabricated ferroconcrete, bricks, and nonmetalliferrous materials are not being fully satisfied, and prefabricated housing construction is underdeveloped. Implementing the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution on increasing the industrialization of capital construction, production of at least one-third of the envisaged progressive materials should be organized in the east of the country.

Taking account of the planned development of the economy through the year 2000 the size of the construction program in Siberia will more than double. An essential condition for fulfilling it, first and foremost, is the technical and organizational transformation of the material base, which would make it possible to transform construction into a unified process starting with the manufacture of materials, structures, and large-scale modular units and ending with their assembly as ready-to-use projects. The improvement of construction management system must also be subordinated to this objective.

Everything I have just said applies to questions relating not only to the development of production in Siberia and the Far East but also to the development of the social sphere, which is linked with people's lives.

Everybody knows that Siberian living and working conditions are special and this is one of the main lessons of the Tyumen development and we attempt to take this into account in our social policy. In the current 5-year plan the construction of housing, hospitals, and preschool establishments and the development of the municipal economy and trade have been more rapid in Siberia and the Far East than in the European part of the country. Regional differentials have been introduced or increased, percentage wage increments for continuous service have been established for many categories of workers and employees, and other measures have also been adopted.

All this has had a definite effect. In the last 4 years the population of the RSFSR's eastern regions has increased as a result of an influx of workers and specialists from other parts of the country. But it is impossible not to notice that a considerable proportion of people have left.

Thus a continuing future task in Siberia and the Far East will be to increase housing construction, improve food and consumer goods supplies to the population, and develop the health and education services sphere.

This will require effort, resources, and time, of course. Siberia must become more than just a construction site and an imposing production shop. We must all remember that if this vast area is not turned into a convenient place for people to live, all our plans will only remain on paper.

Every new construction project in Siberia and the Far East must be profoundly substantiated from the social viewpoint and provisions made for the improvement of people's working and living conditions.

Yet another question relating directly to the transformation of Siberia into an area where life must please people. I have in mind the need for a solicitous attitude toward nature.

In Siberia we must act proprietorially and display concern not only for immediate benefits but also for the preservation of the wealth and beauty of Siberian soil for future generations.

In conclusion M.S. Gorbachev said: My visit with you has been brief but full. It has been useful and interesting to see what titanic work is being done here. Siberia is called the land of the future. This is of course the case. But even today this land is already augmenting our motherland's glory, wealth, and might.

Allow me to wish you and your families successes in labor, good health, and all the best in life! (prolonged applause)

ALL-UNION CONFERENCE ON EDUCATION HELD IN TALLINN

WA040700 Tallinn SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA in Russian 21 Aug 85 p 1

[Text] The 5-year plan for the development of national education in the country for 1986-90 was the focus of attention of the participants at an all-union conference which opened in Tallinn on 20 August.

K. Nozhko, USSR deputy Minister of Education, opened the conference.

I. Toome, first deputy chairman of the Estonian Council of Ministers, candidate member of the Bureau of the Central Committee of the Estonian CP, chairman of the republic coordinating council for the realization of the school reform, welcomed the attendees.

A number of actual problems connected with the implementation of the school reform will be discussed during the course of the conference, among them the creation of conditions for the development of professional instruction and manual training, and transition to the teaching of six-year olds in school. It was noted that the Estonian SSR has conducted definite positive experiments in fulfilling plans for the development of national education. For instance, the construction of schools and preschool buildings was begun in advance, all students are guaranteed books free of charge, and in two rural rayons - the islands of Saaremaa and Hiiumaa - an experiment with the teaching of six-year olds has been in progress for three years.

The participants of the conference are visiting school and preschool institutions, base enterprises of the schools, the House of Children's Creativity, and are becoming familiar with the republic exposition of teaching materials.

Taking part in the work of the conference are E. Grechkina, Estonian minister of education, and E. Cherevashko, chairman of the Estonian State Committee for Vocational and Technical Education.

HARVEST SUCCESSES, SHORTCOMINGS EXAMINED

PM061410 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 30 Aug 85 First Edition p 1

[Editorial: "The Harvesting: Stepping Up Its Intensity"]

[Text] Less and less time remains to complete the harvesting. The intensity has increased. In August and September the pace is always intense, and this year has its own special feature: The agricultural crops have been late in ripening in a number of regions. This has predetermined an increased volume of field work and shifted the time frame for threshing grain crops and harvesting vegetables and industrial crops. At the same time it is necessary to sow winter crops, procure feed, and carry out fall plowing.

RSFSR kolkhozes and sovkhozes still have to gather the grain from 66 million hectares, harvest potatoes from 1.7 million hectares, and lay in seeds and bring them up to sowing standards.

How do matters stand today? Half of the grainfields have been harvested. This is still less than last year.

The pace of the harvesting could be faster. The potential for this has been created everywhere. The farmers have 502,000 grain-harvesting combines and 337,000 mowing machines in their armories. Farms have also received a considerable amount of machinery and spares for the machines. In the republic's eastern regions alone 17,000 combines have been supplied. But, most importantly, the experience of leading teams, links, mechanized detachments, kolkhozes, and sovkhozes shows what huge reserves can be brought into play through skill and organization. Whereas Kuban, Stavropol, and Belgorod combine operators have overfulfilled output norms 1.5-2 times, in a whole number of oblasts, krays, and autonomous republics a large number of machine operators are failing to fulfill them mainly because of organizational defects, low quality of machine repair, and poor production discipline. Calculations show that if stoppages are eliminated and if work is structured as in leading collectives, farms will harvest an additional area equivalent to one-fifth of all the sown areas. In other words, output would increase 20-25 percent. This is a real way to accelerate the harvesting work without entailing new expenditure.

What is there of particular importance in the experience of the frontrunners? It reflects the profoundly considered interaction of all links in the harvesting process and the taking account of possible changes in the situation and weather conditions. If the grain is moist and lodged, more grain-drying facilities and special devices with stalk lifters are required. Unfortunately, the special features of this year's harvesting are not being taken into account everywhere. In eastern regions, where the harvesting center is now shifting, there is a lot of moist grain. But thousands of grain-cleaning machines and a large number of drying machines are still not ready for work there. In Altay Kray and Chita Oblast many kolkhozes and sovkhozes do not have the necessary fuel stock, although funds were supplied. For this reason some of the machines are standing idle. August is ending, and in Siberia and the Urals region over 9,000 combines are still in disrepair and effectively excluded from the harvesting.

It is unnatural to expend so much labor and resources on growing the harvest and now treat it carelessly and without concern when it is begging to be gathered. In this instance mismanagement can be seen as an immoral phenomenon harmful to the interests of the people and the state. It is disquieting that in Ulyanovsk Oblast, the Moldavian ASSR, and the Tatar ASSR the pea harvest is being delayed. The peas are falling and the grain is being lost.

The procurement of grain and laying in of vegetables, potatoes, feed, and other products are the culmination of all the work in the harvesting process. Results and successes in farming are judged by what is stored in the granaries. With every passing day there is an increase in the number of farms which have fulfilled the plans for the sale of grain to the state for this year and the 5-year plan as whole. The Pravda Kolkhoz in Stavropol Kray's Petrovskiy Rayon has dispatched almost 40,000 metric tons of wheat to the elevators, and 80 percent of which is of the strong and valuable strains. Having overfulfilled the plan, the farm's workers have pledged to sell another 4,500 metric tons of grain to the state to mark the 27th CPSU Congress. The editorial office is receiving similar reports from a number of regions of the Kuban, the Volga Region, and the Central Chernozem Zone.

However, the pace of grain procurement as a whole cannot be regarded as satisfactory. Recently the CPSU Central Committee specially examined the progress of the harvesting. Attention was drawn to the need to considerably hasten the pace of the Fall work.

Some leaders are displaying an amazing lack of concern. As was noted recently at an RSFSR Council of Ministers Presidium session, the daily volumes of grain dispatched to the state have recently decreased on kolkhozes and sovkhozes in Krasnodar Kray and Rostov, Voronezh, and Lipetsk Oblasts. Farms in the Tatar ASSR and some other places are slow with grain procurements, although a considerable amount of grain has already been threshed. For example, kolkhozes and sovkhozes in Volgograd Oblast's Yelanskiy Rayon are keeping almost all the grain on the threshing floors. They have dispatched only 22,000 metric tons to the elevators of the 116,000 metric tons already threshed, which is only 18 percent of the plan. Farms in Uryupinskiy Rayon have sold only one-fifth of the grain gathered. So it is impossible to say that this is mere chance. The most routine irresponsibility, violation of state and plan discipline by individual leaders, and lack of due exactingness on the part of soviet, economic, and procurement organs there are all present. After all, it is difficult to imagine that Volgograd Oblispolkom and the oblast agroindustrial council were unaware of the state of affairs in Yelanskiy and Uryupinskiy Rayons. They know and receive exhaustive information without delay. It turns out that it is all a matter of lack of exactingness and connivance.

For mainly this same reason considerably less grain seed than required -- and in comparison with last year -- has been contributed to state stocks. If there is no seed, the sowing of winter crops is delayed and this should not be deferred because nature has established the best times for it. If you have not succeeded, if you have delayed the harvest will be poor, and you will only have yourself to blame.

Very frequently in these cases references are made to shortages of motor transport. There is a lot of grain, they say, but there is nothing to transport it in. Indeed everybody needs more motor vehicles at harvest time. But, as usual, references to shortages can be heard most frequently wherever poor use is made of motor transport. In Amur, Gorkiy, and Kurgan Oblasts motor vehicles are standing idle for a long time in a loaded and unloaded state. There are often long delays at grain reception centers, since there is a shortage of unloading devices everywhere and the weighing apparatus has not been adjusted everywhere. For example, in Pavlovskiy and certain other rayons in Voronezh Oblast long lines of motor vehicles carrying grain to elevators occur from time to time for this reason.

Thousands of motor vehicles are sent from cities, industrial enterprises, and construction sites to help kolkhozes and sovkhozes during the harvesting period. However, ill-considered and irrational utilization of these vehicles nullifies this help.

Indeed, transport belonging to kolkhozes, sovkhozes, and rayon agroindustrial associations is not being used everywhere as the intensive harvesting situation demands. Tens of thousands of trucks and almost 140,000 tractor trailers are still standing in repair workshops or else are completely in rack and ruin [u zaborov] because of their total disrepair. In Orenburg and Saratov Oblasts and Krasnoyarsk Kray thousands of motor vehicles are still not taking part in work. Instead of taking the necessary measures, some leaders are requesting government organs to allocate additional vehicles from other regions of the RSFSR.

Here, naturally, the question arises not only of the organizational standards of matters but also of the responsibility and skill of leaders in the difficult and tense period of agricultural work in finding the necessary solutions, displaying initiative, and not shifting all the concerns onto somebody else's shoulders.

Rural party organizations and ministry and department party committees are called on to analyze in depth the progress of the harvesting and other Fall tasks in the fields. On the basis of the harvest results, it is particularly obvious now where useful initiative has produced the greatest effect, where errors have been committed, and which links have proved weak and why. Drawing the necessary conclusions, party organizations have the opportunity to increase their influence on economic matters and to secure the best results. For example, the cultivation of grain crops by intensive measures has shown what a huge reserve for increasing yield lies in the hands of RSFSR farmers. If the method is observed precisely it is possible to obtain millions more metric tons of wheat from the same sowing areas.

RSFSR rural workers have pledged this year to sell to the state 54.3 million metric tons of grain and 28 million metric tons of sugar beet, to improve the quality of the products procured, and to ensure a reduction in their losses during storage, transportation, and processing. It has been resolved to sell extra livestock products to the population to the tune of a worthy contribution toward the realization of the Food Program.

SOKOLOV ISSUES ORDER ON TANK TROOPS'S DAY

PM101339 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 8 Sep 85 Second Edition p 1

[USSR Defense Minister's Order of the Day No 219, dated Moscow, 8 September 1985]

[Text] Comrade soldiers and sailors, sergeants and petty officers! Comrade ensigns and warrant officers! Comrade officers, generals, and admirals! Comrade workers, technicians, and engineers of the tank industry! Comrade veterans of the tank troops!

Today the Soviet people and their Armed Forces are celebrating Tank Troops' Day. This holiday is marked in an atmosphere of Soviet people's high political and labor activeness and nationwide struggle to fulfill the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee April (1985) Plenum concerning the country's socioeconomic development on the basis of the achievements of scientific and technical progress. Socialist competition has spread widely in the country for a fitting welcome to the 27th CPSU Congress and successful fulfillment of targets for the current year and the 5-year plan as a whole. The plans for economic and cultural building are being consistently implemented. People's prosperity is steadily rising.

The tank troops, part of the single combat formation of the USSR Armed Forces, are guarding Soviet people's creative labor. They have inscribed numerous vivid pages in our army's heroic annals. The heroic feats by tank troops during the Great Patriotic War today still set an inspiring example of courage, staunchness, and bravery, a model for performance of the serviceman's duty.

Thanks to the tireless concern of the Communist Party and the Soviet state, the tank troops are supplied with modern equipment and weapons; they have at their disposal politically mature cadres who are well trained in the military sphere. Under the conditions of a complex international situation and an arms race that is being stepped up by the United States and other NATO countries, the tank troops' servicemen are persistently improving their combat training and are always prepared to perform with honor their patriotic and international duty.

I congratulate and greet you on the occasion of the holiday -- Tank Troops' Day!
I wish the entire personnel of the tank troops new successes in military labor, enhancement of vigilance and combat readiness, and strengthening of military discipline.
I wish the workers in the tank industry new achievements in the creation and development of armored and tank equipment, and also enhancement of production quality and efficiency.
I wish the veterans of tank troops new successes in the military-patriotic education of young people.

In order to mark the Tank Troops' Day, I order: That festive firework displays be organized today, 8 September, at 2200 hours local time, in the hero-city of Moscow, capital of our motherland, in the union republic capitals, in the hero-cities of Leningrad, Volgograd, Odessa, Sevastopol, Novorossiysk, Kerch, Tula, Smolensk, and Murmansk, and in the Hero-Fortress of Brest.

Long live our great motherland, the USSR! Long live the heroic Soviet Armed Forces and their valiant tank troops! Long live the CPSU, inspirer and organizer of all our victories!

Marshal of the Soviet Union S. Sokolov, USSR defense minister